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POLISH MBFR DELEGATE PRAISES SOCIALIST PROPOSALS, USSR

LD291844Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 19, TASS--A regular closed plenary meeting of the participants of the negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe took place today at the Vienna Hofburg Palace. It was addressed by Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, head of the Polish delegation.

In a talk with a TASS correspondent Tadeusz Strulak said: Thanks to the proposals of the socialist states, submitted on June 8th, 1978, the participants of the Vienna dialogue have moved considerably closer to the beginning of the process of military relaxation in one of the most sensitive areas of the world. The principal merit of this new initiative is that it contains broad and concrete proposals. They cover the most important questions of our negotiations and facilitate the achievement of an agreement on the nature of the limitation of armed forces and armaments.

The socialist states move to carry out the reduction in such a way as to preserve their equilibrium, that is parity. At the same time this parity must not be used by the West to demand assymetric reductions and to upset, thereby, the existing military balance in central Europe.

The speech delivered in Minsk by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Tadeusz Strulak stressed, in which the Soviet leader pointed to the importance of achieving an agreement in Vienna as quickly as possible, caused a huge resonance among the participants of the negotiations. The principal propositions of this speech are of great importance for improving the climate in the centre of the European Continent, and also in East-West relations.

From the point of view of a participant of the Vienna negotiations, I should like to note particularly that Leonid Brezhnev's speech is brilliant proof of the Soviet Union's serious approach to the Vienna negotiations, which finds expression in the USSR's readiness to make its concrete and weighty contribution to the process of mutual reductions. It reveals the flexibility of the proposals advanced by the socialist states. At the same time the Soviet leader stressed that no participant of the negotiations has the right to hide behind the backs of others in order to avoid reduction, and, the more so, to increase his armaments.

Of exceptional importance are the words of Leonid Brezhnev that the achievement of an agreement in Vienna would allow to go over subsequently to a discussion of other concrete questions of military relaxation in Europe. All this testifies to the deep interest of the Soviet leadership and personally of Leonid Brezhnev in the sucess of the Vienna negotiations. The socialist states will do everything in their power to secure the conclusion of an agreement in Vienna as quickly as possible.

UK'S MULLEY WELCOMES SOCIALIST STATES' MBFR PROPOSALS

LD281320Y Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] London, June 28, TASS--Speaking in the house of Commons, Britain's defence secretary, Frederick Mulley, said that he welcomed the latest proposals of the socialist countries on the question of the reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe. He emphasized that these proposals were the most important step since the opening of the Vienna talks.

Reports by Participants

[Excerpt] Bucharest, June 27, TASS--The 32d meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance opened here today. Taking part in it are delegations of the CMEA member-states, as well as a delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The session is attended in the capacity of observers by representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Korean Democratic People's Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Socialist Ethiopia.

Opening the meeting, Manea Manescu, the prime minister of the Government of Romania, greeted the session participants.

Lon Nicolae, vice premier of the Romanian Government, delivered a report of the CMEA Executive Committee on the work done by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance between the 31st and 32d meetings of the CMEA session.

The session participants heard reports on the progress achieved in the fulfillment of the principal provisions stipulated in the coordination plan of multilateral integrational measures of CMEA member-states for 1976-1980, and the practical results of their implementation. The reports were delivered by the chairmen of the CMEA committees Nikolay Baybakov and Vladimir Kirillin of the USSR.

Nikolay Baybakov reported on the drafts of the long-term special-purpose programs of cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and food industry, machine-building, which cover a period of up to 1990.

Kosygin Speech to Session

[XX][1]Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 78 pp 1,4 LD

[TASS report: "On the Basis of Fraternal Collaboration: The 32nd CEMA Session Sitting"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 27 June--The socialist community countries are successfully resolving the tasks of socialist and communist building and are increasing their economic potential. Important questions on the further development and deepening of fraternal cooperation among CEMA member countries in the economy, science and technology on the basis of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration are being discussed by the participants of the 32nd CEMA session. The session opened today in the capital of Romania.

A.N. Kosygin, USSR Council of Ministers chairman and head of the Soviet delegation, delivered a speech at the session.

Esteemed comrades, he said, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally have instructed me to convey sincere, comradely greetings and wishes for success to the delegations of the fraternal countries at the CEMA session.

Our session is being held at a time when the fulfillment of the current 5-year plans in the CEMA countries is entering a decisive phase. We have traveled half the path and we can note that a good foundation has been laid for the realization of the plan targets. In 1976-1977 national income in the socialist community countries increased by 12 percent and output of industrial production by 12.4 percent. Real income per capita increased by more than 8 percent. The preliminary results of the first 6 months of the current year are also generally favorable. Thus,yet another step forward has been made in the solution of the tasks of building developed socialism and communism determined by the congresses of our fraternal parties.

Important qualitative advances have been made in the last 2.5 years in cooperation among the CEMA countries. They have found expression in the growth of mutual trade. As was said in the Executive Committee report, in 1977 our commodity turnover reached 91 billion transfer rubles. This impressive figure reflects the deepening of the national economic ties between the CEMA countries on the basis of the development of specialization and cooperativization in the sphere of material production.

There are a number of unresolved questions, A.N. Kosygin continued, both in our cooperation and in the development of the national economy of the community countries. Probably, a large proportion of such questions which arise are naturally commensurate with our advancement and commensurate with the increase of our economic potential and the raising of the technical level of industry, since a more developed and complex economy is inevitably linked with the appearance of more complex tasks. However, we also have to deal with problems of another kind which reflect shortcomings in our work or objective difficulties which sometimes arise for various, including external reasons.

In recent years we have been searching increasingly more persistently for a solution to such problems on the paths of the development of cooperation and the deepening of socialist economic integration. The fraternal parties' Central Committees are carrying out a tremendous amount of work aimed at the closer pooling of efforts of the socialist community countries and at making our cooperation a more effective means of implementing the plans for socialist amd communist building. It is precisely toward this that we are oriented, as are the results of the meetings between the leaders of the fraternal parties and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea in summer 1977. The principle directions agreed upon during these meetings lie at the basis of all the activity of our countries' governments, CEMA representatives and the very council organs. From these positions we also assess the results of our cooperation.

The Executive Committee report which was presented to the session reflects many aspects of the work of the council organs at a very important moment in our cooperative development. Within the framework of CEMA long-term targeted programs are being drawn up. At the same time bilateral programs for specialization and cooperativization are being compiled in all the countries for a protracted period and preparations for coordinating national economic plans are underway. It is not easy to introduce the parallel preparation of several new directions in cooperation. The task consists of insuring that these directions determine the prospects of economic ties among the CEMA countries for a protracted period, namely for the entire time that the long-term targeted programs and the agreements connected with them are in operation.

The success of our work will depend on how correctly and efficiently we coordinate plans and the development of long-term targeted cooperation programs.

The session must also discuss problems connected with the fact that our cooperation and socialist economic integration are developing against the background of a whole series of negative trends taking place within the capitalist economy but which are to a certain degree affecting the economy of the world socialist system.

The 1974-1975 economic crisis, the biggest since the war, opened up a new phase in capitalist development characterized by a declining tempo, growing instability and increasing disproportions. The difficulties caused by the energy, raw material and currency and financial crisis remain unresolved. A number of important sectors are in difficulties, in particular shipbuilding, machinebuilding, the chemical industry, ferrous metallurgy and the textile industry. The high rate of inflation remains and unemployment has reached massive dimensions. Countries such as Britain and Sweden have experienced prolonged stagnation or decreased industrial production and are unable to get back to the pre-crisis level. On the world market monopoly competition has increased and the trade and currency war has become fiercer. The purchasing power of the U.S. dollar and other capitalist currencies continues to fall. The sharp fluctuations in the market situation are hampering the expansion of exports from the CEMA countries to the world capitalist market.

When planning national economic development and organizing economic and scientific and technical cooperation the socialist countries are bound to take into account those changes in the world economy which reflect scientific and technical progress. We have all we need, by relying on the production and scientific and technical potential created in the socialist community countries and using the advantages of mutual cooperation, to successfully solve the most complex economic and technical problems. This is convincingly confirmed by the entire practice of our development and is strikingly embodied in the pooling of our countries' efforts in space exploration, in the world's first space flights with international crews.

The community countries possess a powerful machinebuilding base. It is well known that the technical reequipping of our industry is insured chiefly the machinebuilding output which we produce ourselves and with which we supply each other. Thus, the standard of home machinebuilding determines the overall technical standard of fixed capital in the national economy and its productivity.

In the course of work on long-term targeted programs and particularly on the machine-building program it is essential to pay very serious attention to the more effective utilization of the CEMA countries' industrial potential and the possibilities of international socialist division of labor for a considerable increase in production and reciprocal deliveries of new machinery of a high technical standard and quality. The CEMA organs, and above all the Commission on Machinebuilding, must substantially restructure and improve their work in this respect, focusing their efforts on the main thing--the use of the advantages of mutual cooperation and specialization for the development of the production of new equipment and equipment in short supply.

Dwelling on the tasks of developing the CEMA countries' cooperation in the sphere of machinebuilding, A.N. Kosygin went on to say that cooperation in machinebuilding can be successfully built only on the basis of the most progressive technical options and deliveries of high-quality articles. The time has come when CEMA organs must really engage in the improvement of the entire economic mechanism of specialization and cooperation in order to take more fully into account the interests of both manufacturers and consumers. CEMA standards are designed to play a very important part in intensifying production specialization and cooperation and improving the quality of goods.

The main issue of this session, A.N. Kosygin said, is the issue of work on the drafts for long-term targeted cooperation programs.

The congresses of the fraternal parties set large-scale new tasks in implementing the integration process to CEMA and the entire community. At the 25th CPSU Congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, advanced a proposition with respect to the gradual and all-round rapprochement of the socialist countries as a natural law of the present-day world socialist development. The compilation of long-term targeted programs for cooperation in key sectors of production has become the most important direction in this work.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government regard these programs as documents defining the long-term prospect of cooperation between the CEMA countries in resolving key economic developments. They lend specific form to and develop the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, raise our cooperation to a higher level, reinforcing its planned basis, and create favorable preconditions for the optimization and enhancement of social production efficiency, for increasing the capacity of the social market, and for the stable growth of reciprocal deliveries of output, above all machinery and equipment. This is the first time in CEMA practice that programs are setting economic and social tasks of such large-scale significance. The complex of measures they envisage must be implemented above all through the resources of the community itself.

The drafts of the targeted cooperation programs in the field of fuel, energy, raw materials, food and machine building submitted for examination by the session so far outline only the general contours of the solution of the problems and we still have to define the material and financial resources necessary for their implementation and establish the degree of the countries' interest and the extent of their participation in the implementation of the corresponding measures. On this basis it is essential within a very brief deadline--before the end of 1979 and in part as early as mid-1979--to elaborate drafts for multilateral and bilateral agreements insuring the targeted programs practical implementation.

We proceed from the premise that the content of these programs will largely be included in our countries' national plans for 1981 through 1985 and in the coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures, while the programs themselves will serve as the basis for work in coordinating the national economic plans.

The targeted programs are not declarations but plan documents--plans for joint action by us. They will influence the formation of the CEMA countries' economic policy.

The discussion of questions of long-term programs at this session must promote the acceleration of our work on the most important projects. This applies primarily to nuclear power engineering, to whose development each of our countries is paying great attention.

The Soviet Union is prepared to assist in implementing the nuclear power station construction program outlined within the CEMA framework. The fulfillment of this program requires from us all the accelerated creation of large-scale production capacities for the production of nuclear power station equipment, the precise organization of multilateral cooperation in the appropriate industrial sectors and the pooling of our countries' scientific and design collectives. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union is rapidly developing the basis for the production of nuclear power station equipment, is constructing the large-scale specialized "Atommash" plant for this purpose and is expanding the capacities of other machinebuilding enterprises. Obviously other countries are also interested in preparing to participate in cooperation in such an important sector of machinebuilding.

The agreement on cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations will require a great deal of work from our countries on the reequipping of machinebuilding and the training of even more highly-skilled machinebuilding cadres. All this will promote the technical progress of our machinebuilding as a whole.

Dwelling on questions of cooperation in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy, A.N. Kosygin noted that the CEMA countries' requirements for iron ore and finished rolled metal are now being almost fully satisfied by domestic production and reciprocal deliveries. To retain this high level, the draft targeted program provides for the construction of large-scale enterprises in the USSR for the development of iron ore deposits.

Moving on to tasks connected with the preparation of the program on foodstuffs, A.N. Kosygin said: We support a line of supplying each country's requirements in basic food products on the basis of its own production for the most part. However, there are several tasks in this field which are common to all countries and which we must pool our efforts in resolving. This applies above all to extending the fodder base of stockraising and supplying it with fully balanced fodders. We therefore all have an interest in the elaboration of effective technologies and complete sets of equipment for the production of protein concentrates from green plant matter. In this sphere we have the opportunity of using not only world achievements, but also, in the first instance, the experience of a number of fraternal countries, for instance Hungary.

The development of export production of a number of valuable products in countries which have favorable natural and climatic conditions for producing them is becoming an important trend in cooperation. In this connection we would like to say, A.N. Kosygin stressed, that we support CEMA's decision to elaborate concrete proposals on economic incentives for exporting foodstuffs within our community. Perhaps we should simultaneously study the potential for extending the resources of agricultural produce inherent in cooperation with a number of developing countries.

The implementation of the programs submitted for examination by the session will depend to a great extent on how far we succeed in supplying the new production facilities with the necessary equipment, that is, in the last analysis, the capacity of the community's machinebuilding base. The first task now is to make more rational and efficient use of the machinebuilding potential of CEMA countries and concentrate our machinebuilders' efforts on the most important measures defined by the targeted programs.

The main thing in working on the program for consumer goods, in our opinion, is to map out ways of substantially raising the quality of these goods and expanding and updating their range in each of the community countries. This is connected with a very large number of problems, and it would be incorrect to try to reflect all these problems in the draft program. It is necessary to pick out those which are capable of producing the greatest effect for countries in their work on raising product quality. This could include questions of insuring high quality raw materials, including chemical fibers, progressive types of dyes and artificial fur, the creation and introduction of high-productivity equipment, and other questions.

In the sphere of transportation the priority questions may perhaps be seen more clearly. They are the expansion of border stations and ports, cooperation in the modernization of railroads and highways of international significance, the development of international airports, and the joint exploitation of a number of international air routes.

In CEMA countries, A.N. Kosygin said, the preparation of 1981-1985 national economic plans is now taking place. For the successful resolution of the tasks of socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan period we must make fuller use of the potentials for joint cooperation opened up by long-term targeted programs; and we must link the measures outlined in them more closely with national plans and the programs for production specialization and cooperativization which are being elaborated bilaterally.

The coordination of national economic plans and the preparation of agreements on the implementation of the long-term programs being adopted must be organized in such a way that they serve as guidelines for the economic policy for 1981-1985 and after which is being elaborated by the fraternal parties for their next congresses.

The work of the Executive Committee is becoming considerably more complex as cooperation develops. Its attention must now be focused on the main, key problems, and not on those which can and must be resolved in other CEMA organs. In improving the council's activity we must evidently proceed on the assumption that the Executive Committee, as CEMA's main executive organ, must set as its most important tasks the coordination of the work of CEMA organs and our countries' international economic organizations, the supervision of the fulfillment of the comprehensive program and the long-term targeted programs, the resolution of questions which are outside the competence of committees, permanent commissions and conferences, and the planned introduction of operational and effective forms and methods of work into the council's practice.

The role of the Planning Committee which, not confining itself to elaborating all problems and the implementation of all agreements, must skillfully lead this work carried out by the appropriate permanent commissions, is also growing. The permanent sectoral commissions, whose independence and responsibility must be increased, must become the chief elaborators of the aforementioned agreements.

In the next 2-3 years CEMA organs must prepare agreements as quickly as possible on the implementation of measures in targeted programs. International economic organizations must be drawn more actively into the work of implementing pertinent programs. In this connection the adoption of essential organizational measures is also obviously required in each of the community countries.

In light of this we attach great significance to the document prepared by the Executive Committee on the main directions for further improving the organization of all-round cooperation among the CEMA countries and also the activity of the council.

The Soviet Union is basically ready to conclude the work of coordinating plans for the next 5-year period before the end of 1979; that is, 1 year before the start of the new plan period. This would make it possible to take more fully into account in the national draft 5-year plans the accords reached during the coordination process and to set out measures necessary to meet adopted pledges.

Our countries, A.N. Kosygin concluded, are on the threshold of the 30th anniversary of CEMA, the world's first organization of a new type which is paving the way for the most effective economic cooperation among the socialist countries. In these years much has been accomplished and great experience has been accumulated, and we must exploit it fully in our common interests.

The Soviet delegations expresses confidence that the council will also carry out the major new tasks facing it today, primarily in connection with the implementation of long-term targeted programs. This will strengthen our socialist community even more and speed up our progress in building socialism and communism.

Chief Delegates Issue Statement

LD292012Y Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

["Declaration by CMEA Chief Delegates"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, June 29, TASS--The 32nd CMEA session approved its long-term purpose programmes of cooperation in power, fuel, raw materials, agriculture, food and engineering, says a statement by the heads of the delegations from the CMEA countries, published here. These programmes were developed in accordance with the decisions by the communist and workers parties of the CMEA countries on the development and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the CMEA countries, and reflect the agreements existing between the heads of the states.

The long-term purpose programes of cooperation were drawn up to satisfy the economically-substantiated needs in power, fuel, raw materials, food, means of production and advanced technology.

The implementation of these programmes would promote the social and economic tasks of the CMEA countries in their socialist and communist construction and would secure a steady development of their national economies and a further growth of the living standards. It will also facilitate the elimination of the differences in the level of economic development of the fraternal countries.

The long-term purpose programmes of cooperation and the agreements signed on their basis in the sphere of specialisation and cooperation in production, joint construction and other forms of multilateral and bilateral cooperation, will be one of the determing factors in the coordination of the economic plans during 1981-1985. These programmes will also help to produce a coordinated plan of multilateral integration for the period. The basic task of cooperation among the CMEA countries in the near future is to be found in the development and coordination of agreements on the implementation of measures envisaged by the programmes. This will be the main target of the CMEA efforts in the coming period.

Implementing the long-term purpose programmes, the CMEA countries will be strengthening their international economic positions, friendship and cooperation, alongside the expansion of economic ties with other socialist and developing countries, as well as all the countries irrespective of their social structure. The CMEA countries reaffirm their readiness to participate in the international division of labour in accordance with their stable peaceful foreign policy which is pursued in the spirit of the principles and obligations contained in the final act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation. The CMEA countries are also ready to promote the establishment of equal and mutually-beneficial international economic relations.

Economic Growth Rate

LD291628Y Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The CEMA head of state session ended in Bucharest today. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam joined this organization during the current session. The session examined the prospects for development until 1990 of the main economic branches of each of the member countries of the community. Until then, for example, the production of electric power of the member countries will increase by 2.5 times. The CEMA member countries develop their industries 3 times faster than the Western countries.

Moscow Reports Final Session

LD292239Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The 32d CEMA session at the level of heads of government ended in the Romanian capital today. The session approved long-term special-purpose programs for cooperation in the fields of energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and the food industry and machine-building for the period up to 1990.

The session unanimously admitted the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to CEMA membership.

The participants in the session warmly welcomed the launching into a near-terrestrial orbit of the Soviet spacecraft, Soyuz-30, carrying a Soviet and a Polish cosmonaut on board. This, Romanian Prime Minister Manescu said, is a new outstanding achievement by the socialist countries participating in the Intercosmos program.

Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, called the new space experiment a symbol of the close ties and fraternal cooperation between the socialist countries. Implementation of the Intercosmos program is convincing proof of the effectiveness of the scientific and technical cooperation between the socialist countries and a demonstration of the USSR's concern and all-round aid in the development of the science and technology of fraternal countries. The flight of the Polish cosmonaut, and beforehand of the Czechoslovak cosmonaut, became possible only thanks to fraternal relations with the Soviet Union.

Jaroszewicz congratulated the Soviet delegation, led by Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the new achievement and asked that gratitude be conveyed to Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The heads of delegations signed the sessions protocol at the final meeting today. A speech was made by Comrade Kosygin, head of the Soviet delegation.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1849 GMT on 29 June adds the following on the conclusion of the congress:

["Addressing the session, the head of the Soviet delegation, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, stressed that the current session was held in a businesslike atmosphere, in a spirit of cooperation, mutual respect and trust. All this is not accidental because our countries base their relations on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, because we are united in working for our common communist ideals, said Aleksey Kosygin. The next CMEA session will be held in Moscow, in 1979."]

TASS Cites Communique

LD292057Y Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

["Communique on 32nd Meeting of the CMEA Sessions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, June 29, TASS--A communique on the 32nd meeting of the CMEA session, held here at the level of heads of government from June 27 to 29, has been published here.

The session unanimously admitted the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The CMEA member-countries, the communique says, are successfully tackling the tasks of socialist and communist construction and building up their economic potentials. Their national income in 1977 showed a 12-per cent increase over 1975 and their industrial output went up 12.4 per cent. Approximately four-fifths of the increment in industrial output were achieved through higher labor productivity. The overall foreign trade turnover of the CMEA countries in 1977 increased 24 per cent as against 1975 and topped 158 billion rubles.

The steady dynamic economic growth of the CMEA countries, by contrast with the crisis phenomena and sharpening contradictions in the world of capital, convincingly demonstrate the advantages of the social and political system of the socialist states and the effectiveness of their growing mutual cooperation. Industrial output in the industrialized capitalist countries went up in 1977 by 7 per cent as compared with the pre-crisis level of 1973, while in the CMEA member countries industrial output showed a gain of 32 per cent during the same period.

The joint and individual initiatives of the fraternal socialist states, aimed at consolidating, deepening and materializing detente, stopping the arms race and changing over to concrete disarmament measures, have been actively contributing to the maintenance of a lasting peace on this planet.

The communique says that during the first two years of the five-year plan, capital investments totalling more than three billion roubles were put to use at the projects envisaged in the agreed plan for multilateral integrational measures for 1976-80. The construction of a series of facilities of the Soyuz gas pipeline (Orenburg--the western frontier of the USSR) will be completed by the end of the current year. It will be used to transport gas from the Soviet Union to Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

1978 will see the completion of work of the first inter-systemic 750-km power transmission line between Vinnitsa (USSR) and Albertirea (Hungary). This will ensure the beginning of parallel operation by unified power systems of the CMEA countries and the unified power system of the USSR and will make it possible to increase mutual exchange of electric power, enhance the effectiveness and dependability of power supply for the countries, members of the organization for economic cooperation. The communique mentions the commissioning of new production capacities and the increase rates of construction and erection work at other jointly built projects.

Participants in the session qualified space flights manned by international crews from among the citizens of the CMEA member countries, as an important event in the practical realization of the multilateral space research cooperation programme.

The session approved long-term special-purpose programmes for cooperation in the fields of energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture, food industry, and machine building for a period through 1990, and stressed the need for taking due account in realizing these programs of the tasks of gradually narrowing down and closing the margins of difference in the economic levels of the CMEA member countries, and, for giving the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic assistance and support in speeding up their economic growth rates and in enhancing the efficienty of their economies.

The heads of the delegations of the CMEA countries, attaching great economic and political significance to long-term special-purpose cooperation programmes, signed a statement in which they stressed the readiness of their countries to take an active part in drafting multilateral and bilateral agreements on practical implementation of measures included in the programmes, and to mobilize their respective national resources for carrying out joint projects.

The session stressed that long-term special-purpose cooperation programmes, while meeting the interests of the CMEA member countries, are at the same time fully in keeping with their consistent and invariable course toward developing cooperation, on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, with all countries irrespective of their social system.

The CMEA member countries stressed their determination to broaden equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with the developing states, thus helping the latter carry out measures for social, economic and cultural development in line with their national interests, strengthen their positions in the world economy, gain freedom from oppression by imperialist monopolies and eliminate colonialism in any forms.

During the session the CMEA countries exchanged opinions concerning contacts and talks between the CMEA and the EEC. The session stressed that it is advisable, on the basis of draft agreements on the basic principles of relations that were forwarded by the CMEA and the EEC to each other earlier, to continue talks in order to draft agreements between the CMEA and the CMEA member countries, on the one hand, and the EEC and EEC member countries, on the other.

[The] 32nd meeting of the CMEA session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, complete mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

Executive Committee Meets

LD300130Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2043 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

["In the CEMA Organs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 June--The 86th session of the CEMA Executive Committee took place here today.

Taking part in the Executive Committee's session were deputy heads of the governments of the CEMA countries, the deputy chairman of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia and the CEMA secretary.

Chairing the Executive Committee session was Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who made a speech in the capacity of chairman of the Executive Committee and USSR representative at CEMA.

The Executive Committee examined questions and adopted decisions connected with the organization of work to implement the CEMA decisions adopted at the 32 session.

Proceeding from dialog which took place at the 32nd CEMA session on the question of further contacts and talks between the CEMA and the EEC, the Executive Committee adopted a corresponding decision.

The Executive Committee passed the report on the fulfillment of the council secretariat's budget for 1977.

The Executive Committee's session proceeded in a spirit of friendship and understanding.

Bucharest, 29 June--The 17th session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity has taken place here.

The committee discussed questions connected with the organization of work to implement the CEMA resolution adopted at the 32d session and the resolution of the CEMA Executive Committee concerning the formulation of long-term specific programs of cooperation that would meet the rational demands of the CEMA countries for industrial consumer goods and for the development of CEMA transport communications, including the question of supplying the relevant industries with machinery, equipment and materials. Proposals to implement measures for long-term specific programs on cooperation, which were approved by the Council's session, were examined and endorsed.

During the session the committee also discussed the question of CEMA cooperation in the industrial use of Bagasse sugar cane for the production of cellulose and paper in the Repulic of Cuba.

Relevant resolutions were adopted on all questions which were examined.

The session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity proceeded in a business-like fashion and in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Kosygin Departs Bucharest

LD291650Y Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

["Departure of Soviet Delegation from Bucharest"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, June 29, TASS--The Soviet delegation, led by the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin, left Bucharest today for Moscow, after attending the 32nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

At the Bucharest airport, the delegation was seen off by the Rumanian prime minister, Manea Manescu, and other officials.

Arrives in Moscow

LD291752Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29 TASS--The Soviet delegation led by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived here from Bucharest today after attending the 32nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Herbing Reviews Agriculture

LD300823Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Article by CEMA Deputy Secretary Rolf Herbing: "Fruits of Cooperation"]

[Text] The communist and workers parties and governments of the CEMA member countries attach great significance to the development of agriculture as one of the majorsectors of the national economy.

Agriculture in these countries is developing at a rapid pace thanks to their successful implementation of agrarian policy and also the steadily deepening and expanding cooperation among them. Gross agricultural output in the period 1951-1975 in the CEMA countries increased by a total of 2.3 times. The average annual rate of growth of agricultural production in the same period in those countries amounted to 2.3 percent, while the figure in the developing countries was 2.9 percent and in the developed capitalist countries 2.2 percent.

An important feature of that period was the fact that agricultural production developed mainly by virtue of its improved efficiency and increased labor productivity under the conditions of a substantial reduction in the number of people employed.

This was possible only as a result of the constant strengthening of the agriculture's material and technical resources, the application of modern production methods, the raising of labor productivity and the gradual switching of agricultural production onto an industrial footing. In the last 5-year plan alone agriculture in the CEMA member countries gained 2 million tractors--16 percent more than in the previous 5-year plan. In 1975 agriculture in the CEMA countries received 55 percent more mineral fertilizers than in 1970.

Substantial funds were invested in developing livestock raising, primarily the creation of large farm units with industrial production technology.

In 1975 grain and pulse crops occupied almost 60 percent of all sown areas. The gross yield of these crops in the period 1971-1975 on average almost doubled in comparison with the average annual yields in 1951-1955. This was accompanied by a relative and even absolute reduction in the proportion of sown areas in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Romania.

In the same period the CEMA countries share of world production of these crops correspondingly increased from 16.7 percent to 18.5 percent.

Substantial successes were achieved in these years in the total yields of such industrial crops as sugar beet and oil-bearing crops and also in production of potatoes. Production of vegetables and fruit also rose substantially. About 50 percent of current world production of potatoes and sugar beet, about 30 percent of milk and 20 percent of wool is attributable to the CEMA member countries.

Cooperation among the CEMA countries has also had a positive effect in the work of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Agriculture in the area of selecting and introducing into agricultural production the most productive varieties and hybrids and arable crops and carrying out international strain tests as well as reciprocal deliveries of high-quality seeds and planting stock.

As a result of annual strain tests since 1961 the economically valuable characteristics of 495 varieties produced in CEMA countries had been regionalized for other countries of that organization.

The comprehensive program provides for the further intensified development of livestock raising by extensively introducing industrial production methods, satisfying the requirements of livestock raising for full-value fodder, improving strains of farm animals and poultry and also insuring high veterinary and sanitary conditions for livestock raising.

In the past 25 years (1951-1975) major successes have also been achieved in that sector of agriculture. In those years gross livestock raising output in the CEMA countries increased 2.7 times, in Bulgaria 3.3 times and in Romania 3.1 times. In the same period the CEMA countries' share of world production of meat increased from 17.2 percent to 21 percent, of milk from 21 percent to 30.3 percent, of eggs from 11.6 percent to 19.5 percent and of wool from 12.6 percent to 21.5 percent.

In accordance with a recommendation from the Permanent Commission for Agriculture, representatives from Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia last year signed an agreement on comprehensive international specialization and joint exploitation of genetic stock of black and variegated breeds of cattle.

The CEMA Permanent Commission for Agriculture pays great attention to questions of comprehensive mechanization whose resolution will largely determine the further growth of agricultural production and labor productivity. The international system of vehicles for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and forestry, "MSM", was drawn up way back in 1961.

In 1971 it was substantially improved. Today "MSM" includes more than 700 types and 1,750 standard sizes of agricultural and forestry vehicles. It is being constantly improved. Particularly great attention is paid to the problem of improving the technical-economic parameters of tractors and agricultural vehicles. In the period 1976-1980 interested CEMA countries will implement the comprehensive specialization of 162 makes of tractors and vehicles for cultivating arable crops and for use in livestock raising and land reclamation, within the framework of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Machine-building.

The steady rise in the living standards of the population outlined by the programs of the communist and workers parties of our countries demands a further increase in agricultural production in the years to come.

The current stage of CEMA member countries economic development demonstrates that there is an urgent need for the implementation of a range of measures to improve cooperation in agriculture. A long-term targeted program of cooperation among the CEMA countries in the field of agriculture and the food industry is currently being drawn up. It pursues the goal of contributing to the maximum extent toward resolving the tasks of satisfying the rational needs of the population of those countries for basic food products and also the creation of essential stocks.

The basis on which the designated task will be resolved is the intensive development of domestic production, the expansion and deepening of international socialist distribution of labor and the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Some of the major directions for resolving this task are as follows: helping to increase production of meat, fish, vegetable oils and grain; developing the production and export of sugar and fruit, developing promising varieties and hybrids of arable crops and jointly exploiting the best lines of the main strains of farm animals and poultry; elaborating and introducing progressive technologies for producing, harvesting and processing agricultural output; and joint deliveries of mineral fertilizers, chemicals, machinery and equipment and transport facilities.

The elaboration and implementation of the measures outlined by the long-term targeted cooperation will contribute to the successful resolution of tasks facing the CEMA member countries in agriculture.

SOVIET DELEGATE SPEAKS AT UN SESSION ON OUTER SPACE

LD301010Y Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 30, TASS--The 21st session of the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which is underway here, is devoted to pressing matters of international cooperation in exploration and uses of outer space. Representatives of the USSR, Bulgaria, Austria, India, Italy, Mexico, Japan and a number of other countries in their speeches stressed the importance of peaceful exploration and uses of outer space.

India's representative professor Yash Pal highly appreciated India's cooperation with the Soviet Union in creating and launching earth satellites, intended for scientific purposes. He said that the Soviet Union was giving sincere aid to India and other developing countries in space exploration, which meets the interests of socio-economic progress of those states.

The USSR's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy has said that the Soviet Union considers its accomplishments in space exploration as belonging to the whole of mankind. The orbital durable system, which includes the Salyut-6 station, Soyuz spaceships and the transport ship Progress, designed by Soviet scientists and designers, serves the aims of peaceful exploration of outer space.

Flights of spaceships with international crews have become a new stage in the Intercosmos program, said Oleg Troyanovskiy. Such flights can make a great contribution to the development of broad international cooperation in various aspects of exploration of outer space in peaceful purposes and for the good of all countries.

COSPAR INNSBRUCK SESSION STRESSES COOPERATION IN SPACE

LD261030Y Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS--A broad application of space equipment in scientific purposes, peaceful cooperation in the development of outer space open vast prospects for the whole of mankind, writes the newspaper PRAVDA, commenting on the results of the Innsbruck session of the International Committee on Space Research (COSPAR).

Space exploration opens up new directions in science and technology. The broader is the scope of international cooperation in this sphere (which is being consistently advocated by the USSR), the more successful is their development, the commentary points out.

The Soviet Union is giving support to space experiments of developing countries, cooperates with capitalist states in this sphere. Soviet rocket-carriers put into an orbit India's first scientific-research satellite Aryabhata, and also the Signe-3 sputnik, created by scientists of France. The Soviet rocket brought to the moon a French-made laser reflector. The Soviet-American agreement on cooperation in exploration and use of outer space in peaceful purposes, signed more than a year ago, may play a major role.

Great successes have been reached in realisation of the Intercosmos programme, which pools the efforts of socialist states in space exploration in peaceful purposes, it was noted at the Cospar session. An international crew--a Soviet cosmonaut Aleksey Gubarev and Czechoslovak citizen Vladimir Remek were taken to the orbital complex last spring, for the first time ever in history.

The commentary points out that the participants in the session, scientists and specialists from 34 countries, highly appreciated the initiative of the Soviet Union, which invariably advocates the development of equitable international cooperation in outer space.

COLOMBO AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE ISSUES DECLARATION

LD291956Y Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 29, TASS--The international conference on "contemporary tasks of the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement" has ended here. The joint declaration, adopted by the conference participants, stresses the need of further consolidating the anti-imperialist forces, carrying on an active struggle jointly with the countries of the socialist community against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, Zionism, for national liberation and social progress.

The conference notes with satisfaction the success of the national-liberation movement in Africa and welcomes the victory of the Angolan people. The conference expresses support to the just struggle waged by the patriots of Namibia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa, urges all the progressive, peace-loving forces to give all-out support to the struggle against the bulwarks of racialism and colonialism. The conference highly assesses the assistance rendered by the countries of the socialist community to the progressive forces in Africa, which are fighting for national liberation.

The conference participants move to settle without delay the outstanding issues in South-East Asia on the basis of the constructive proposals advanced by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The declaration expresses concern over the continuing presence of U.S. Armed Forces in the territory of South Korea and stresses that the American military presence constitutes a grave menace to peace and stability in Asia. In connection with this, the declaration says, it is necessary to exert efforts aimed at liquidating American and other imperialist bases in Asia, primarily in the Indian Ocean.

The conference greets the people of Afghanistan and their government, which have achieved new victories on the way towards complete liberation from colonial dependence.

The declaration points out that the countries of the Middle East are now living through difficult times because of the new attempts of Israel to obtain a firmer foothold on the occupied Arab territories. The conference stresses the imperative need of achieving a complete withdrawal of all the Israeli troops from the occupied territories, undelayed and just settlement of the Palestinian question.

In conclusion the conference participants reaffirm the resolution of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization to exert every effort to cope with the tasks facing the Afro-Asian movement, to achieve success in the just struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, Zionism, for freedom, independence, peace and progress.

Resolution on Southeast Asia

LD291752Y Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 29, TASS--The international conference on the tasks of the Afro-Asian people's solidarity movement at the present stage, held here, has passed a special resolution on the situation in South-East Asia.

Despite the steps taken, the resolution says, contradictions between China and Vietnam are growing. This is taking place despite the fact that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has put forward concrete and constructive proposals for a settlement of relations between the two neighbouring countries.

It is widely known that Vietnam's foreign policy is aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation with all countries. The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization believes, the resolution stresses, that Vietnam has no reasons for creating a situation of instability in the region and urges the PRC to accept Vietnam's reasonable and businesslike, realistic proposals. This is the only way to restore stability in the region and to strengthen friendship between the neighbouring countries, the resolution says.

All efforts by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization [AAPSO] have been devoted to strengthening friendship and solidarity among the peoples of Asia and Africa in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Therefore, the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization welcomes the proposals of the Vietnamese side and urges all the Afro-Asian movements to support them, the resolution says.

INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION STATEMENT ON VIETNAM

LD291440Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 29, TASS--A delegation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, headed by its president Joe Nordmann, which visited the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has issued a statement which says that the aggressive war, which was waged by American imperialism, has inflicted a tremendous damage upon Vietnam. The standard of living of the Vietnamese people has largely improved nevertheless, as a result of vigorous measures taken by the revolutionary government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Contrary to Western circles' assertions, human rights in Vietnam have been fully ensured not only in the economic, social and cultural, but also in the political spheres.

The brutal killings of Vietnamese, committed by the Kampuchean authorities, the statement stresses, are a crime against mankind. The Kampuchean side's constant violations of Vietnam's frontiers are a gross violation of the principles of international law standards, the document runs.

The Vietnamese people of Chinese nationality, the statement points out, enjoy in Vietnam the same civil rights, as other citizens of the socialist nationality in Vietnam, falsified by the People's Republic of China, is only a pretext used by the Chinese authorities for extensive interference in Vietnam's internal affairs.

The stand of the People's Republic of China on that question, just as China's stand with regard to Kampuchea's aggressive actions, are a grave threat to the sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which was gained by the Vietnamese people in the resolute struggle against American imperialism.

As earlier, in the period of struggle for freedom and independence of Vietnam, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers reiterates its solidarity with the people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the statement stresses in conclusion.

UNITED STATES

SENATE VOTES TO END DIPLOMATIC, ECONOMIC TIES WITH CUBA

LD291736Y Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 29, TASS--The U.S. Senate voted for breaking off "all diplomatic and economic relations" of the USA with Cuba. This decision, which is not binding on the President, was adopted as an amendment to the bill on the allocations for the State Department, discussed at the moment in the upper chamber of the U.S. Congress.

Senator D. Bartlett, the author of the amendment, rudely attacked the policy of Cuba, accusing the country of "interference" into the internal affairs of African states. The Bartlett amendment demonstrates that certain quarters in Washington have not given up the idea of using pressure against socialist countries. But such attempts are doomed to failure.

A rigid policy of threats and pressures, pursued by the USA in its relations with Cuba, was recently condemned by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic, Fidel Castro. He told a group of American correspondents that the allegations of Cuban interference into the internal affairs of African countries are "a total and complete lie" and stressed that the gross accusations from Washington are offending Cuba and are undermining the possibility of progress in the U.S.-Cuban relations.

SENATOR BYRD TO REMIND ALLIES OF PROMISED SUPPORT

LD300600Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1718 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 29 June--President James Carter has suggested to Robert Byrd, Senate majority leader, that he act as his "envoy and personal representative" during Byrd's coming trip to Western Europe. It begins tomorrow and will last till 9 July. It will thus directly precede President Carter's visit to Bonn, which is scheduled for mid-July. According to local press reports, Carter has asked Robert Byrd to call on the leading NATO allies, particularly the FRG and Britain, to fulfil their promises of increased support for NATO, which were given at the May session of the NATO Council in Washington.

The United States has long been pressuring its Atlantic bloc partners and insisting that they assume a larger share of the expense of building up NATO's military might. This demand is not evoking enthusiasm in the European NATO countries, which are experiencing serious economic difficulties produced by the general crisis of the capitalist system. However, under pressure from the military-industrial complex and under the influence of the propaganda organs connected with it, which are pursuing an arms race on the pretext of "the military threat" from the Warsaw Pact, the NATO countries agreed at the Washington session to increase their contributions to the bloc's military needs.

Meanwhile there is increasing dissatisfaction in these countries at the incessant and quite unjustified increase in military spending. In the United States itself the growth of military appropriations is intensifying the economic difficulties. This is apparently what is motivating Washington to remind its allies of their "obligations" and to try to get them to assume a larger share of the expense of NATO's inflated military programs.

SOVIET-U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS INTERFERE IN USSR AFFAIRS

LD291924Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

["Shortsighted Attitude--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--Yevgeniy Babenko, TASS political observer, writes: A conference on trade and national security, held in West Point, was addressed by the well-known national security council assistant, Dr S. Huntington. As the Washington POST reports, Huntington tried to "justify" the alleged "principle of conditional flexibility in relations with the USSR. The Russians must be made to understand, he said, that trade with them can be ended and can be renewed, depending on their "readiness to cooperate" with the United States, be it in Angola or at the SALT talks. The United States must find out whether the Russians would "be prepared to meet it" in other areas; then the doors to trade would open. If not, these doors would close.

In other words, S. Huntington, whom the American press characterizes as "an extremely close friend" of Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S President, calls for using American-Soviet trade as a way to exert pressure on the USSR. At the same time reports have appeared in the American press concerning plans by certain circles in Washington to link the transfer of oil-producing technology to the USSR with demands that Moscow "moderate its activities in Africa." This is not the first time that Washington has tried, through commercial blackmail, to interfere in the affairs of other countries. One of the well-known examples of this is the so-called Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 trade bill, making the development of U.S.-Soviet trade conditional on what are known to be unacceptable political reservations concerning purely internal Soviet affairs. There is every indication that those in the United States who are endangering detente and peace by advocating a "harder" line in relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are persisting in their attempts to exploit foreign trade as a way to put pressure on those countries.

This tendency is causing alarm among sober-minded American politicians and among many industrialists and businessmen, who it is reported, see in Huntington's speech the possibility of future politically motivated U.S. Government interference in the area of trade. The New York journal NEW WORLD REVIEW says that increased trade between the USSR and the United States, which is being held up because of the discriminatory measures on the American side, could give work to 3 to 5 million Americans, and would promote the growth of understanding between the two states. Concern over the "growing tendency in the United States to renounce trade ties for political reasons" has also been expressed by U.S. Secretary of Commerce J. Kreps. Such a practice, J. Kreps said, is quite unjustified, especially when the country concerned can quite easily buy what it needs elsewhere. And, indeed, there is no denying that the discriminatory approach to trade cooperation is, and must be, useless to the United States itself.

SOBER-MINDED AMERICAN PUBLIC FIGURES SUPPORT DETENTE

LD291848Y Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov reports: Sober-minded American politicians and public figures come out in support of the policy of detente and for an earliest conclusion of the Soviet-American agreement on strategic arms limitation.

A number of members of the U.S. administration continue thinking in terms of the cold war, R. Barnett, the well-known American public figure and former director of the Washington Institute of Political Studies, said at a press conference here. Such a policy, he said, only hampers joint steps to achieve a new strategic arms limitation agreement in the interests of both countries.

R. Barnett said that the United States' security, of which the Pentagon often talks when demanding greater outlays for military needs, can be served best by a limitation and ultimate complete termination of the arms race and not by the development of new arms system.

Artificial aggravation of tension by no means helps strengthen the positions of the USA or achieve quickly agreement on strategic arms limitation, said director of the Defence Information Centre, Rear Admiral G. Larocque, retired.

He said that a throw-back to the cold war, of which certain political circles think, would contradict the progressive development of relations between the two countries, G. Larocque said. No effort should be spared to solve successfully the key problems of the times, that of averting a new war. This can be achieved only by joint steps to curb the arms race.

J. Conyers, member of the House of Representatives, stressed the need for taking as soon as possible concrete steps to restrict the dangerous nuclear arms build-up. He urged members of the House of Representatives to explain to the Americans the advantages of curbing the arms race and the need for taking urgent steps in this field.

Additional Comment

LD291451Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Dangerous Rhetoric"]

[Text] Washington, 26 June--Representative J. Seiberling has expressed grave anxiety over the position taken by official Washington, which has "begun to use the language of the cold war."

A statement for the press published by him says that the U.S. administration must quit the "war of words" against the USSR and display "a more mature and balanced approach" to problems of Soviet-American relations.

"I am extremely worried by the fact that the White House is once again fanning anticommunist hysteria like that which once took us into Vietnam," Ann Knight, a resident of the American capital, writes to the editor of the Washington POST. She notes that the "verbal thunder and lightning" of the President's national security adviser Z. Brzezinski, the "saber-rattling," the "simplistic and dangerous assertions" that all the current ills are the result of "the evil machinations of the communists" are essentially an attempt by Washington to distract world public attention from its own far-reaching plans in Africa. These plans, Knight writes, include undermining African regimes which are a nuisance to the United States and conducting secret operations against independent states.

SUPREME COURT FURTHERS 'MONOPOLIZATION' OF MASS MEDIA

LD271112Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0511 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 27 June--The process of the monopolization of the mass media in the United States, which has already led to 170 newspaper syndicates controlling 60 percent of the country's 1,760 daily newspapers, will, following the Supreme Court decision permitting the newspaper companies to buy out radio and television stations, consequently advance at a faster rate in the future. Boris Orekhov writes about this in PRAVDA today.

The Washington weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, asserting that "the U.S. press is being concentrated in the hands of a smaller and smaller number of owners," recently expressed concern that "a small number of 'press kings' will have too great an influence on forming public opinion."

The dangerous role of the monopolized press has been especially evident recently, the commentator notes. Obediently following the waves of an invisible conductor's baton, the majority of U.S. papers have adopted the slanderous campaign about imaginary "violations" of human rights in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The papers owned by these concerns take an active part in frightening ordinary Americans with nonsense about the "Soviet military threat," and so on.

The synchrony of newspaper material on this theme, the uniform tone and unusual "informedness" on extremely secret and delicate matters concerning the national security of the United States--all of this shows that such propaganda campaigns are inspired and led from unified, monopolistic centers acting in the interests of the opponents of detente, the commentary says.

Following the recent Supreme Court decision, no doubt we will not have long to wait for a report on these corporations' swallowing up an even greater number of U.S. radio and television stations. And the power of the monopolies over the mass media will continue to grow.

CHINESE MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIA

LD291804Y Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, June 29, TASS--As it is reported here, a Chinese military delegation led by the deputy chief of the Central Political Department, Liang Pi-yeh, has visited Romania.

It is also reported that the delegation had "business meetings" in the Supreme Political Council of the Armed Forces and visited a number of military units.

Addressing the cadets of the military academy in Bucharest, the head of the Chinese delegation stressed the existence of "the friendly ties between the armies of both countries".

Rome, June 29, TASS--Commenting on the visits to Europe by the Chinese military delegations and, in particular, on the visit to Italy by the delegation led by Chang Ai-ping, the REPUBBLICA newspaper writes that these contacts, openly approved by the USA and NATO, could be explained by the Chinese-Soviet differences and the intention of the United States to use these differences to change the international balance of forces.

The newspaper stresses that the Italian Government should display caution. Repeated warnings officially made by the USSR to all the EEC countries against the excessive military cooperation with Peking testify to the fact that the agreements described as "commercial" could, in fact, draw Italy into an extremely sensitive political game.

BREZHNEV, USTINOV HOLD TALK WITH POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

LD301012Y Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 30, TASS--General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, today received Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Poland, now on a visit in the Soviet Union.

A talk has been held on questions of further strengthening and developing all-round Soviet-Polish relations, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the talk were member of the Politbureau of the Central CPSU Committee, USSR's Defence Minister Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, and also ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to USSR, Kazimierz Olszewski.

CPSU DELEGATION VIEWS INDUSTRIAL PLANNING IN BULGARIA

LD291351Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and BCP, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.G. Vayno, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, was in Bulgaria from 19 through 26 June. It familiarized itself with experience of planning and placement of production forces and production specialization and cooperation.

The delegation was received by G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

SPANISH TRADE UNIONISTS GIVE SOVIETS STANDING OVATION

LD291025Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "Congress of Workers Commissions"]

[Text] Madrid, 25 June--The first congress of the Workers Commissions Trade Union Confederation ended here today with a mass meeting. Its delegates discussed the report delivered by Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the confederation, and also the draft rules of the trade union association.

The congress elected the leading organs of the Confederation of Workers' Commissions. Marcelino Camacho was elected secretary general.

The delegates and guests greeted with warm applause the speech of the head of the Soviet trade union delegation I.M. Vladychenko, AUCCTU secretary, who presented a portrait of V.I. Lenin as a gift to the Confederation of Workers Commissions. Those present gave the Soviet delegation a standing ovation, chanting: "Lenin, Lenin!"

NETHERLANDS TO SELL ENRICHED URANIUM TO BRAZIL

LD291744Y Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, June 29 TASS--The Government of the Netherlands has reaffirmed its intention to supply Brazil with enriched uranium despite the fact that, in the opinion of many deputies of the Dutch parliament, Brazil has not assumed commitments that really guarantee the use of this uranium for peaceful purposes.

A majority of parliament members belonging both to the parties of the government coalition and to the opposition say that the agreement on forthcoming uranium shipments to Brazil does not rule out fully the possibility of its being used for military purposes.

As is known, Brazil has not acceded to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

GOOD CHANCE SEEN FOR EEC-CEMA ACCORD DESPITE DIFFERENCES

LD291001Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Observer G. Dadyants article: "CEMA-EEC: Continuation of Dialog"]

[Text] A delegation from the EC Commission headed by its vice president, W. Haferkamp, visited Moscow recently. The delegation had a meeting with CEMA Secretary N. Fadeyev. This visit drew world public attention again to the problem of mutual relations between the EEC and CEMA.

Contacts between CEMA and the EEC began 5 years ago. But, as the Danish newspaper BORSEN puts it figuratively, they are developing "at a snail's pace." Why?

CEMA and the EEC are the world's largest integrated economic organizations. Trade and economic cooperation between the member countries is growing with every passing year and acquiring an increasingly long-term and large-scale nature. Thus, according to data published in Brussels, in 1975 the trade exchange between the EEC and CEMA countries was equal to 20,196,000,000 European units of account, EUA and in 1977 it was already 25.45 billion.

Under these conditions and considering the fact that to this day there is not a single agreement between the two economic organizations, regulating their relations has become unnatural, to put it bluntly.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries treat the Common Market as an existing reality and would like the same view to be reciprocated with respect to CEMA by the West. The expansion and activation of equal economic cooperation in Europe was envisaged by the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and fully accord with the interests of all European peoples.

The normalization of relations between the EEC and CEMA would improve conditions for international trade and promote the further development of mutually advantageous ties between Europe's West and East.

Back in February 1976 the CEMA Executive Committee conveyed to the EEC a letter suggesting the conclusion of an agreement between CEMA and the countries belonging to this organization on the one hand and the EEC and its member states on the other on the basic principles of their mutual relations. The draft agreement proposed by CEMA provided for a whole series of measures to normalize relations between the two groupings--in particular the parties' granting of most-favored nation status to each other in trade, the development of trade and economic relations on a nondiscriminatory basis, and in this connection the repeal of all bans or restrictions on imports and exports, the development of trade on a scale nonprejudicial to the parties' domestic markets, the study of currency and financial issues to seek solutions promoting the steady growth of trade turnover and the mutual granting of credits, the activation of the trade in agricultural produce on a stable, long-term and just basis, and so forth.

Taking into account the other side's position and also the existing difference in the integration structures of the two organizations, the CEMA proposals envisaged that the joint agreement would include an opportunity for concluding special bilateral and multilateral agreements between the CEMA countries and EEC organs and between the EEC countries and CEMA organs, and also between their competent economic organizations.

But the CEMA proposals did not meet with a due response in the EC Commission. It emerged during further talks that the opinion prevails in the EC commission that an agreement between CEMA and the EEC should be of a limited scale and that it should not include the main sphere--the sphere of reciprocal trade. The Western press, in order somehow to provide a rationale for this position, has written that CEMA is not the "same sort" of organization as the EEC since it has no supranational organs and is allegedly "not competent" to take decisions for the governments of the countries belonging to it and so forth. Among EEC circles the desire still exists to hold talks on the establishment of trade relations between the EEC and each socialist country individually, bypassing CEMA. It looks as though circles linked with NATO and uninterested in organizing all-European economic cooperation are bringing strong pressure to bear on the EEC.

Different approaches to the provisions concerning the improvement of trade and economic relations between the two economic groupings were also displayed during the Moscow meeting. The EC Commission delegation, adhering to its previously adopted position, stated that trade issues should not be included in the agreement. Of course, we can only regret this position on the EC Commission's part. But it would be wrong to conclude from this that the talks have deadlocked and that the normalization of relations between CEMA and the EEC has been put off indefinitely.

At the Moscow meeting it emerged that the two sides have many coinciding positions on draft accords--in particular those concerning the need for the exchange of information, meetings between representatives of the two organizations on questions of economic forecasts, statistics, environmental conservation, standardization and so forth. It was deemed useful to carry out an exchange of information on the activity of the two organizations and of documents of mutual interest. The two sides were unanimous that it is essential to accelerate work on preparing an agreement. To this end it has been decided to hold a new meeting, which should be preceded by a conference of experts in Brussels.

In the opinion of the two sides, the meeting which has taken place was an important stage on the road to normalizing relations between the two groupings and the development of cooperation between them and the countries belonging to them. "The Moscow talks between the EEC and CEMA delegations," W. Haferkamp stated at a press conference in Brussels on his return from Moscow, "mark the start of the irreversible process of normalization of relations between these two economic organizations."

There will probably be further arguments on what forms relations between CEMA and the EEC should ultimately take. Questions on which different opinions still exist will become a topic of discussions during further talks. But in all cases the forms of relations between the two organizations should not delay the objective process of the development of economic relations between the socialist and capitalist countries of Europe but should promote it.

Answering the question of whether basis could be found for any forms of business relations between CEMA and the Common Market, L.I. Brezhnev said: "Probably yes, if the states belonging to the Common Market refrain from any attempts to discriminate against the other side and promote the development of natural bilateral relations and all-European cooperation."

Good preconditions are now being created for the conclusion of an agreement between CEMA and the EEC. Such an agreement would be an important step on the path of the implementation of the Helsinki accords and a substantial contribution to the materialization of European detente.

GRISHIN SEES OFF DEPARTING VIENNA CP DELEGATION

LD300713Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Excerpt] A delegation from the Vienna Communist Party of Austria [KPOE] City Committee headed by F. Karger, member of the KPOE Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Vienna KPOE organization, was in Moscow for a week at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom. Yesterday the guests left for home.

At Sheremetyevo Airport the members of the delegation were seen off by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of the gorkom, and responsible workers of the gorkom.

NALIN EXAMINES, CRITICIZES NATO MOTIVES IN AFRICA

LD291007Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Yu. Nalin article: "NATO Is Sending Legionaries"]

[Text] Events in Africa, as before, are attracting intense attention among the world public. Information coming in from Western capitals leaves no doubt that it is a question of a broad imperialist conspiracy against the national liberation movement of the peoples. It is also clear that the aggressive NATO military bloc headed by the United States is acting as an instrument of suppression against the movement. "The colonialists want to impose their diktat on the African peoples again," the Soviet Government statement published the other day says. "A dangerous new factor in Africa is the transition by leading Western states to collective and aggressive military political acts. The leading role in their implementation belongs to the United States, which makes broad use of the NATO machinery for its own purposes."

As early as 1949 the then U.S. President H. Truman stated, on the signing of the North Atlantic pact, that this action "will be felt not only in the region it embraces, but throughout the world."

Certain members of the bloc hoped that "Atlantic solidarity" would help them to maintain colonial systems in Asia and Africa. Each time that this or that sector of the colonial dominions of imperialism was threatened or it was necessary to oppose the establishment of the independence of states liberated from colonialism, the sinister shadow of NATO loomed over them.

Let us recall just a few facts. Thus, at the NATO Council session in 1952 war in Korea was acknowedged as an "appropriate" policy for the bloc. The North Atlantic alliance openly gave its blessing to the "dirty war" which France was waging in Indochina.

Later, when the United States undertook a military venture against the Vietnamese people, it was waged with the approval or tacit agreement of many NATO members.

The bloc's leaders are devoting particular attention to the countries of the Middle East. Here there is oil, here the hub of strategic communications of the south flank of NATO. It was not without NATO's blessing that armed intervention was carried out against Egypt in 1956 and later against Lebanon and Jordan. Lebanese territory was then invaded by units of the 24th American Division, which was part of the NATO allied armed forces, and to send the troops, the bloc's air bases in Italy, France and the FRG were used....

The shadow of NATO hung over Africa. The North Atlantic alliance once supported the colonial war in Algeria, of which General Norstad, former commander of the bloc's troops in Europe, said: "The war in Algeria is a NATO war." In exactly the same way during the events in the Congo in 1960 NATO leaders fully approved the actions of the Belgian colonialists, who were trying to restore their positions in possessions they had lost by whatever means. In the Congo they used Belgian troops which formed part of the bloc's armed forces, while other NATO troops were brought to combat readiness. And how could we forget 1976: Washington and several of its NATO allies come out on the side of the colonialists and the South African rascists who organized armed intervention against Angola.

No, J. Foster Dulles, originator of the policy of "brinkmanship," was not sinning against the truth when he declared that "the North Atlantic alliance, to a greater extent than any other organization, is coming close to becoming a real police force in the international community."

Zaire is new evidence of NATO's gendarme character.

The scale of the armed interference, the occupation of the Zaire Province of Shaba and the use of the armed forces of other African countries in the struggle against the insurgents provide evidence of the stepping-up of the intrigues of bloc members in Africa. This is also indicated by the fact that considerably attention was devoted to the question of Zaire and the policy of North Atlantic bloc countries in Africa at the NATO COUNCIL session recently held in Washington. "Our vigilance," U.S. President Carter told participants in the session, "Must not be restricted to Europe.... We cannot remain indifferent to events in Africa, both in the light of what they mean for Africa, and in the light of their effect on NATO's long-term interests."

What kind of interests are these? "The true aim of the intervention in Zaire was to defend something which was much greater significance for Western governments than the lives of citizens of their countries," the MORNING STAR writes. This is the great mineral riches and strategic raw materials. The "growing significance" of African mineral deposits for the United States was stressed the other day by Secretary of State C. Vance in his speech to the American Chamber of Commerce. But this does not exhaust the matter. It is a question, as the New York TIMES admits, of the "geopolitical" effect of the action, of delaying the development of the revolutionary process in Africa, strengthening regimes which are obedient to the United States and its European allies, and imposing neocolonialist orders on the peoples of the continent. "The present intervention," the newspaper goes on, "was undertaken within the framework of a completely concrete policy which has nothing to do with the desire to preserve any democratic order in Africa, and the true reasons behind it do not have much connection with concern about people."

In the light of all this those who judge the events in Zaire objectively cannot fail to be perplexed by the French television broadcast planned for the end of June with the pretentious title "Africa Between the Hammer and the Sickle." To judge from the publicity preceding the broadcast, it will be about the USSR's "African policy," some kind of "struggle" on its part for resources, "military and ideological influence" on the continent and even the "responsibility" which the Soviet Union allegedly bears for the "destabilization" of the African situation and the attempt to return to the "cold war" as a result of its position in relation to the national liberation movement and those who are stifling it.

This clearly propagandist venture has been conceived on a large scale. Z. Brzezinski, I. Smith and South African Foreign Minister R. Botha are being enlisted to participate in the broadcast, it has been announced in Paris. It is not hard to guess what the participants in the broadcast will talk about, as they have long since made themselves known as theoreticians and practitioners of anticommunism and neocolonialism. It is much harder to understand the doubtful purpose of the organizers of this show--why they needed, in spite of the facts, to again seize hold of the exposed anti-Soviet myths which are moreover refuted by the daily development of events.

Recent reports testify that the United States and its NATO partners, with the help of "inter-African" mercenaries, now intends not only to prolong their stay in Zaire but even to organize direct interference in the affairs of neighboring progressive African states from the territory of that country. As a U.S. State Department representative stated, NATO countries "are continuing to study" the possibility of joint and coordinated actions both with respect to the Zaire problem and on the question of extending the bloc's influence to the African Continent. [paragraph continues]

Precisely this question was discussed by J. Carter and the French president at the NATO Council session in Washington. A conference of five NATO countries on questions of the "security and development of the African Continent in the light of recent events" was held in Paris in June.

A conference in Brussels followed the one in Paris. The eight NATO countries, Japan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and three Western international financial and economic organizations which took part in it elaborated and ratified joint plans for consolidating their domination in Zaire. The Swiss newspaper VINGT-QUATRE HEURES, without beating about the bush, called these plans the establishment of Western "tutelage" over that country.

Meanwhile the NATO men are making feverish efforts to strengthen their positions in Zaire. And not only by means of its further economic enslavement, as they arranged in Brussels. A NATO material and technical command point has been created in Shaba. Belgium has taken on a commitment to train a 12,000-strong division with punitive functions from among the local cutthroats, and France, for the same purpose--a 3,000-strong subunit of Zairian paratroopers. The other day the Belgian Ministerial Committee on Zaire, the BELGA agency reports, discussed "measures which will be adopted in the event of a threat arising to Belgians" in that country. The same old song. The same old attempts to justify a possible new stage of NATO escalation in Zaire.

However, imperialism must be convinced that attacks on young independent states, of whatever nature--no distinction is made in these attacks over whether they take the form of some system of "assistance" or direct military attacks--are meeting with growing opposition from the peoples of the liberated countries.

The gendarme functions of NATO in Africa and the direct armed interference by the Atlanticist allies on that continent are alerting the world public, which directly connects this interference with the general line of rightwing circles and the military clique in the West of undermining detente and bringing back the "cold war."

NATO attempts to halt the liberation movement are undoubtedly complicating the international atmosphere. But in the last analysis they are doomed to failure. The time of colonialism has receded irrevocably into the past.

ITALIAN CP MAKES NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

LD291432Y Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Rome, June 29, TASS--The Italian Communist Party has nominated Giorgio Amindola, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, for the presidency of the Republic of Italy. Such a decision was taken at this morning's meeting of communist electoral college (senators, deputies and representatives of regions). General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer made a brief report on the position of the Communist Party in connection with the presidential elections, opening today.

TEXT OF PRAVDA ITEM ON MONDALE MIDEAST TRIP

LD291525Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Pavel Demchenko commentary: "But Their Aims Are Unchanged"]

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that U.S. Vice President Mondale is to depart 29 June for the Near East. The New York TIMES says that at first it was planned for him to visit only Israel, but a few "serious problems" appeared, and now, the administration thinks he should also visit Egypt.

These "serious problems" are to be understood in the following way. Some time ago the White House asked the Israeli Government to explain its plans for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Palestinian Arabs who live there. A fairly vague answer came back from Tel Aviv, which at the same time gave no grounds for doubt that Israel intends to maintain control over that territory and to refrain from giving the Palestinians any rights to self-determination.

The answer to Egyptian President as-Sadat's proposals concerning the future of the Palestinian lands was much sharper and more peremptory. There were no "vague" formulas in this case. Tel Aviv merely categorically rejected Cairo's proposals. This, according to the New York TIMES, gave rise to "misgivings in Washington that both countries would enter a stalemate of unresolved differences if quick action were not taken."

But Washington's aim is well known--to get the separate talks between Israel and Egypt moving again. This is obviously one of the main tasks of Mondale's forthcoming visit.

All this activity fits into the framework of U.S. diplomacy's new approach" to Near East affairs. The point of this is to insure the conduct of Near East policy in conjunction with conservative Arab regimes while maintaining "special relations" with Israel.

At the same time, reports have again appeared in the foreign press that the Pentagon is nurturing plans to create military bases in the Near East and to conclude a military alliance treaty with Israel. The aim of the alliance being prepared, according to Tel Aviv's YEDI'OT AHARONO, is to allay Israeli concern about the U.S. decision to supply arms to Saudi Arabia and Egypt and at the same ti e prepare the ground better for a territorial compromise....

Thus, it is clear that sinister designs are being nurtured behind the screen of separate talks--designs against both the national interests of the Arab peoples and the entire liberation-progressive movement in the Near East, as well as the cause of a just and peaceful settlement in the region.

U.S. ACTIVITY FAILS TO PROMOTE PEACE IN MIDEAST

LD291940Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Whenever the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks become bogged down further, Washington's moves become more intense. In the present circumstances it is time for the U.S. season of extraordinary efforts, according to Jacob Javits, a member of the Senate well-known for his love of Israel.

In order to rescue this separate dialog of the deaf, U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale is to travel to Israel and Egypt. News agencies have reported that it has been decided to convene a meeting between the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel with the participation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

It is clear from other reports that agreement in principle has been reached on convening a meeting between the Israeli defense minister and the Egyptian war minister. The gist of all these moves can be found in a statement by a spokesman for the U.S. State Department in which he said: The United States supports any contacts likely to lead to the resumption of direct talks between Israel and Egypt. One may ask: What is the purpose of these extraordinary efforts by Washington in the present circumstances, and what are their benefits?

It is not the first time that the United States has appeared to be exerting extraordinary efforts to insure the long-awaited peace in the Middle East. That was the case when former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger conducted his shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East. It was also the case when former President Nixon made his trip to the Middle East; and so it was when Vance, the current U.S. secretary of state, made his trips to this region, which were presented as if they were an embodiment of the specific extraordinary efforts being exerted by Washington allegedly to speed up the peace process. Yet the results has been the same: Peace has slipped out of the hands of U.S. statesmen at the last moment.

Thus, long years elapsed under the slogan of the extraordinary efforts, but nothing happened. Now we find no evidence, (?even insignificant), that Tel Aviv is actually preparing to take a single step in the direction of peace and that the United States is prepared to propel it toward this. In fact, the opposite is happening. During these years and with active backing from the United States, Israel has hardened its posture regarding the withdrawal of its forces from the occupied Arab territories and equally regarding the resolution of the Palestinian question. U.S. Senator Jacob Javits is ranting and raving to no avail about the Begin government's refusal to take a step toward President as-Sadat.

This new comedy, possibly comedy No 100, represents the story of the imaginary U.S.-Israel differences. Yet they do not satisfy those who are suffering from the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion, among whom are primarily the Palestinians, whose rights are categorically rejected by Washington and Tel Aviv.

As for the myth of establishing peace in the near future--this permanent false myth --it is hypnotizing the Egyptians, for their situation is deteriorating while they wait for the promised peace. In the light of all this, those close to President as-Sadat are being forced to give attention to the time factor. An example of this is that one of the personal advisers of President as-Sadat said in his reply to the questions of NEWSWEEK magazine: We cannot wait for ever.

INCREASED POLITICAL REPRESSION IN EGYPT REPORTED

LD281628Y Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

["Witch-Hunt in Egypt"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, June 28 TASS--The National Progressive (left-wing) Party of the Arab Republic of Egypt declared a resolute protest against the decision taken by the People's Assembly under the pressure of the authorities to strip member of the Egyptian parliament from the National Progressive Party Abu al-Izza al-Hariri of his mandate of deputy.

The statement by the general secretariat of the National Progressive Party notes that A. al-Hariri was a model of a real people's deputy in the country's supreme legislative body. The general secretariat stresses that the authorities more than once made an attempt at stifling the voice of the fighter for the interests of the working mass of the people and notes that he was arrested and imprisoned in violation of all the constitutional norms in April for participating in a demonstration. The government and the ruling centrist party went even further by stripping A. al-Hariri of his manda of Egputy.

The statement says that A. al-Hariri will carry on together with his comrades in the party the struggle for a better future of the Egyptian people.

The campaign of prosecution of opposition forces protesting against the home and foreign policy of the present leadership is steadily widening in Egypt. An investigation into a fresh "case" of "inflicing damage to Egypt's prestige" is starting at the office of the attorney general today. Proceedings have been instituted against journalist Ahmed Hamrush, who worked at the ROSE AL-YUSUF weekly for many years. The interesting publicistic articles by the progressive journalists have won him well-deserved prestige and popularity among the readers. This is what precisely exasperated the authorities,who are now charging the journalist with "inflicting damage to Egypt's prestige."

It is on similar charges that Hasanayn Haykal, former editor-in-chief of the newspaper AL-AHRAM, and one of the closest aides of the late President an-Nasir as well as left-wing journalist Salah Issah are now subjected to himiliating interrogations at the attorney general's office.

It is planned to make short work of Husayn Fahmi, member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council, former editor-in-chief of AL-AKHBAR and now member of the leadership of the national progressive party. According to reports of newspapers, H. Fahmi has been prohibited to go abroad. Next week, he is to appear before the attorney general.

ZHUKOV REFUTES ARTICLE ON FOREIGN SOLDIERS IN PDRY

LD2922327 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

["Text" of 29 June PRAVDA article by political commentator Yuriy Zhukov on the West's reaction to the events in the PDRY]

[Text] A new lie has been disseminated--this time by the newspaper AL-ANBA' of Kuwait. Quoting unidentified Western diplomatic circles in Paris, the paper said that in the past 2 days over 500 foreign soldiers have been sent to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] via Ethiopia. The paper then rushed to fabricate another lie about an alleged intervention by the USSR, Cuba and the GDR in the domestic affairs of the PDRY. This fabrication was soon picked up by AFP and spread to Paris and other Western capitals.

How well we know this propaganda method, this time-worn scenario. Western propaganda media recently fabricated a very similar lie on the events in Zaire when it claimed that forces from these same socialist countries had gone to Zaire. Western propaganda spread this lie with the aggressive intention of justifying the real armed intervention by NATO forces in Zaire.

All people now know that the reports about socialist countries' intervention in Zaire were completely baseless.

Now Western propaganda is circulating a similar lie, but this time about the events in the PDRY. As was the case with Zaire, the fabricators of news in AL-ANBA' know full well that these reports are completely false. But this does not bother them at all.

The essence of this propaganda campaign has been exposed by the Beirut paper ASH-SHA'B, which reported on 28 June that the events in the YAR and the PDRY have unmasked the truth about the plot led by external reactionary forces against both these countries and directed against the bolstering of relations between them.

ASH-SHA'B went on to write that the forces implementing this plot are under the influence of the United States. The paper warned that talk on so-called communist infiltration and Soviet ambitions in the area are fabrications made by the enemies of Arabs--which is precisely what they are.

PDRY NATIONAL FRONT HOLDS SESSIONS, DISMISSES OFFICIALS

LD291828Y Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Aden, June 29, TASS--The Central Committee of the National Front has discussed at its extraordinary meeting a report of the Central Committee's Political Bureau on the latest events linked with the abortive coup d'etat in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. Reporting on the decisions passed by the meeting, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee, stressed that the National Front had condemned the actions of the plotters-renegades and confirmed its adherence to revolutionary legality, principles of collective leadership and democratic centralism, which contribute to the strengthening of the Front's vanguard role in defending the revolution from all kinds of deviations, in ensuring further development along the road of victory.

Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said, prepared his coup gradually. He acted in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy under different masks, and was exposed only due to the vigilance of the revolution's political leadership.

Adhering to the stand of leftist extremism and sham "objectivity," he came out against the unity of the national-democratic movement, which we believe to be fundamental in the process of creating a vanguard party of a new type. His attitude to it was marked by mistrust from the very beginning and when positive changes in our country had led to further unification of detachments of the national-democratic movement on solidly principled foundations, he revealed his negative attitude to the vanguard party. He tried to use in his personal interests the transformations that took place in economy, trade and finance.

"In the sphere of foreign policy, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il continued, Rubayy' 'Ali adhered to reactionary positions, came out against the revolutionary movement in the Arab and other countries and tried, in alliance with reactionary and imperialist circles, to cast aspersions on the correctness of our relations with the socialist community, first of all with the Soviet Union. He also wanted to draw the Yemeni people into one more civil war and to present our state to world public opinion as a terroristic one, which disregards international principles, views and laws. Renegade Rubayyi' 'Ali endeavoured to prod the revolution onto the road of retreat, to sacrifice it to the imperialist and reactionary circles."

The National Front's Central Committee highly assessed the actions of the armed forces, militia, home guard, security forces, which backed the National Front and the principles of its collective leadership.

The events of the recent days, the statement says, have shown that the National Front is capable of withstanding any difficulties and crises, that the popular masses are rallied around their political vanguard.

The Central Committee of the National Front endorsed the death sentence passed on renegade Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and on two of his accomplices--Salih Chanim Salih and 'Ali Salim al-A'war, for attempting to stage a coup d'etat.

The Central Committee has decided to remove 'Ali Salih 'Abbad, 'Abdallah Salih Al-barr, and Hasan Ba'um from their posts in the party and state apparatus, to expel them from the National Front.

The National Front's Central Committee has urged all the public organizations and the Yemeni people as a whole to enhance revolutionary vigilance, surmount all the difficulties and obstacles in the period of the organization of a vanguard party of a new type, which will embody the wisdom, honour and conscience of the people, will become a guarantee of the security of the revolutionary achievements.

Salih Muslih, member of the Political Bureau of the National Front's Central Committee, minister of internal affairs of the PDRY, delivered a lengthy speech to officers of the people's police in the first province. He said that during the years of revolutionary struggle the National Front had elaborated principles of collective leadership. These principles, Salih Muslih said, ensure the correct choice of a revolutionary line and are a guarantee against any deviations. The minister stressed especially the importance of enhancing the political awareness of the people's police, the armed forces, home guard, state security organs and the people's militia, which stand guard over the revolutionary achievements.

SYRIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS BELORUSSIA

LD290726Y Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Minsk, June 28, TASS--Friendship is the main achievement of the Soviet and the Syrian peoples. This estimation of the relations between the USSR and Syria was given by the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Republic of Belorussia, Vladimir Matskevich. The Soviet people will continue to do their best in strengthening this friendship. He continued that the Soviet-Syrian friendship days currently held in the USSR will make a big contribution to the development of the cooperation. This was said by Vladimir Matskevich at a reception given today at the Council of Ministers of the republic in honour of the delegation of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society led by the first secretary of the Damascus Committee of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, Mouhammad 'Ali al-Ashkar. The delegation is visiting Belorussia within the framework of the days of friendship.

Muhammad 'Ali al-Ashkar expressed to the Belorussian people his best wishes of prosperity and new achievements.

The Soviet people gave us a warm reception, stressed the head of the delegation. We are very happy to state the successful development of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. These relations are developing in different fields of politics and economy and are helping Syria to solve its problems.

The Syrian people, said the head of the delegation, are conducting a heroic struggle against the Israeli aggression, a struggle which is supported by all peace loving forces in the world, who are rejecting the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian president, As-Sadat.

Mouhammad 'Ali al-Ashkar was welcomed at the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, where he gave a lecture on "the role of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party in leading the masses."

The same day the delegation of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society went to Moscow.

CPSU DELEGATION IN SYRIA DISCUSSES MIDEAST, PARTY TIES

LD290933Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Damascus, 25 June TASS--Talks have begun here between a delegation of the Syrian Ba'th Party headed by M. Shannan, a party leader, and a CPSU delegation consisting of B.I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for publishing houses, printing plants and the book trade, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, which has arrived in Syria on a visit at the invitation of the Ba'th Party leadership.

During the talks, an examination was made of the relations between the parties, which are built on the firm foundation of joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism, for the consolidation and development of relations between the friendly countries, and for liberation and social progress.

The sides discussed the explosive situation in the Near East which has developed as a consequence of the aggressive expansionist course of Israel and its stubborn reluctance to withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab territories and to recognize the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to return to their homeland, which is an indispensable condition for the restoration of a just peace.

USSR, SYRIA REACH ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

LD290756Y Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, June 29, TASS--On June 28, 1978, the ambassador of the USSR in the Syrian Arab Republic, Yu. Chernyakov and Deputy Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic M. Qaddur exchanged here the instruments of ratification of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, signed in Moscow on April 21, 1977.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL ON MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT'S USSR VISIT

Predeparture Remarks

LD291508Y Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, June 29, TASS--We regard the official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government as a visit to our brothers, said President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. He was addressing a press conference in the capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar before leaving for Moscow by air. The Soviet Union is a natural ally of the progressive countries of the world, he stressed. We are to exchange views on topical international issues, on questions concerning bilateral relations in the spirit of the common ideals, to which both our countries strive. Imperialist and international reaction, the president noted, do not cease for a single minute their intrigues against the forces of peace and progress. This is seen from the events which recently took place in the Comoro Islands and the Seychelles as well as in a number of areas of the African Continent. Under these conditions the independent African countries must strengthen their unity and coordinate their actions with the other progressive states. In its struggle against imperialism, racialism and neocolonialism, the bitterest enemies of the forces of liberation and progress, independent Africa has always had resolute support from the countries of the socialist community, in the first place from the Soviet Union, Didier Ratsiraka stressed.

Attendance at Arrival

LD291650 [Editorial Report LD] The item entitled "Brezhnev, Gromyko Welcome Madagascar's Ratsiraka to USSR" published on page H 1 of the 29 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, has been compared with a report carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 29 June, which notes that "at Vnukovo airport the esteemed guest was met by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for foreign affairs; Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials."]

Visits Mausoleum, Meet Diplomats

LD291642Y Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, now in the Soviet Union on an official visit, visited today the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. He also laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's tomb near the Kremlin wall. The heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the Soviet Union, were introduced to the president.

Talks with Brezhnev, Gromyko

LD291840Y Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--Lecnid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, held talks with the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka, in the Kremlin today.

During the talks which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar are developing successfully. The two sides expressed conviction that the further deepening of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two states is in the basic interests of the peoples of the USSR and Madagascar and helps strengthen peace and security in Africa and the rest of the world.

The Soviet leaders wished the president and the people of Madagascar fresh success on the road of social and economic reforms and reaffirmed the Soviet Union's intention to continue to give the Democratic Republic of Madagascar the necessary support.

Didier Ratsiraka expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee and personally Leonid Brezhnev for their assistance to Madagascar in strengthening its political and economic independence. He said that people in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar attach great importance to the further development and deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

During their discussion of current international problems the two sides noted an identity or similarity of their views on the basic problems of international relations.

They stressed a pressing need for all states and peoples to step up their efforts to consolidate the relaxation of international tension, to deliver the peoples from the burdens and dangers of the growing arms race and to achieve concrete results in the field of disarmament. The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar agree that factors of special importance in the obtaining situation in the African Continent are unity and cohesion of all the African peoples in their struggle against imperialist, neocolonialist interference in the home affairs of African countries, interference which is aimed at undermining the progressive regimes and preserving the seats of colonialism and racism.

Brezhnev Kremlin Dinner Speech

LD291940Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Quotation marks as received; passages within brackets are additions from report on dinner from Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 29 June]

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, delivered a speech today at the Kremlin in the course of a dinner given in honour of Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

[Today in the Great Kremlin Palace the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Government gave a dinner in honor of Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Together at the dinner with the president were the officials who are accompanying him on his trip. Present at the dinner on the Soviet side were Comrades Brezhnev, Gromyko, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev; deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; ministers of the USSR; chairmen of state committees of the USSR; and other officials].

Heartily greeting the head of the Madagascar state, with which the Soviet Union is linked by bonds of mutual respect and trust, bonds of friendship, Leonid Brezhnev said: "Madagascar is located quite a distance away from the Soviet Union. But the Soviet people have always followed with a feeling of sympathy the heroic struggle which your people waged for freedom and independence.

We rejoice at the deep-going socio-economic changes taking place in Madagascar. And from the bottom of our hearts we wish its people big successes in the implementation of the charter of the socialist revolution--this ideological, political and economic program of transition to the road of socialist orientation. We know that this charter has been drawn up under your personal direction, Comrade President.

Our sincere respect is evoked by the active anti-imperialist course pursued by the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in the international arena.

We sympathize with the striving to strengthen the Organisation of African Unity on an anti-imperialist, anti-colonial foundation. We value the consistent, irreconcilable stand of Madagascar vis-a-vis the racialist and colonial regimes in the south of Africa.

At the present time, Africa is an object of very close and, I should say, unhealthy interest of the forces of imperialism. Meetings devoted to the discussion of African problems follow one after another in the Western capitals, just as in the colonial ill-famed times. One thing is unclear: Who authorised them to speak and pass decisions on behalf of the Africans, to include Africa, contrary to geography, into the sphere of action of the North-Atlantic bloc? Who asked them to interfere grossly by armed force in the Zaire events and to knock together the so-called "inter-African forces," intended to kill Africans with the hands of Africans?

Our principled assessment of all these actions is contained in the recently published statement of the Soviet Government on Africa. I shall state briefly here: Imperialist designs vis-a-vis Africa are dangerous. They are dangerous for the African peoples, their desire for a better, free life. They are dangerous for the cause of peace and detente.

As to the Soviet Union, it sides with the national-liberation movements in Africa, as in the other areas of the world, for that matter. We solidarise with the just liberation struggle of the peoples. But this, of course, in no way means that the USSR is opposed to the efforts, including diplomatic steps, aimed at achieving a peaceful solution of the arising problems, if such a solution meets the lawful interests of the peoples.

We do not have selfish interests in Africa. We come out firmly against the imperialist monopolies' pillage of the natural resources of these countries. We are resolute opponents of any attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the African states, just as of the other nations. The Soviet Union is against the creation of military blocs and division of the African nations into counterposed groupings, against the fanning up of territorial and other disputes in Africa, remaining from the colonial times.

As far as I understand, we have common views with Madagascar on the task of strengthening peace and international security. You, Comrade President, know, apparently, about the huge work carried out by the Soviet Union in that direction. We have come out in the United Nations with a broad program of concrete measures aimed at solving the problem of disarmament.

And we are prepared to solve it from different angles. We realise, specifically, Madagascar's desire that the Indian Ocean, where your island is located, should become a genuine zone of peace. I can assure you that this is also our sincere desire.

Our meeting is fresh evidence of the growing relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. We believe that these relations are developing well, although, of course, the possibilities of economic, commercial, cultural and other cooperation are far from exhausted yet. There is still much to be done here by both sides to the mutual benefit of both nations.

Dear comrades, I should like to mention one more thing today. Early this July the people of fraternal Vietnam, and together with them millions of their friends throughout the world, will mark the second anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

We, the Soviet people, respect and love the people of Vietnam and its battle-hardened leaders for their courage, principledness, profound loyalty to the ideals of socialism,. Our friendship with Vietnam matured in the difficult years of the struggle which that heroic country waged against the imperialist interventionists. It is today assuming new forms and depths in conditions of peaceful socialist construction in the united and free Vietnam.

Today, when the Vietnamese people are subjected to rude and unjust outside pressure, we again assure fraternal Vietnam of our resolute support to its efforts aimed at building a new society, improving the living conditions of the people, upholding its inalienable sovereign rights and consolidating the international positions of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, reliable forepost of socialism in South-East Asia.

We have been, we are and we shall be with Vietnam. Our common cause, the cause of lasting peace, independence of the peoples and social progress, meets the vital interests of millions of people on the earth."

"Comrade President, Leonid Brezhnev said in conclusion, permit me to express the conviction that your visit to the USSR and our negotiations will promote effectively the further consolidation and expansion of friendly relations in all spheres, and also the invigoration of our joint foreign policy efforts for the sake of peace and progress."

[I propose a toast to the further successes of the democratic republic of Madagascar and its revolution. To inviolable friendship between our countries and peoples. To the health of President Comrade Ratsiraka and his wife. To the health of all our guests from Madagascar.]

Ratsiraka Kremlin Dinner Speech

LD092024Y Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29 TASS--"Bonds of solid friendship link the glorious Soviet people with the Malagasy people due to the community of the goals for which they are striving: creation of a socialist society, based on principles of peace, justice, progress and freedom," it was stated by Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, at a dinner given in his honour in the Kremlin today by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government.

Speaking of the situation in Africa, the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar expressed concern in connection with the actions of the imperialist forces which are "striving to fan up the flames of a conflagration in order to save the doomed positions". He came out resolutely for the creation of a nuclear-free peace zone in the Indian Ocean, for the liquidation of all the foreign war bases in that area.

"We support with all the force of our conviction any efforts aimed at establishing world peace and we pin great hopes on the success of the Soviet Union's persistent endeavours in this direction. We are guided by the same feelings in the question of detente and disarmament", Didier Ratsiraka said. He noted that the neutron bomb was "far from being a 'defensive weapon'", as some people would like to convince us. It is the most dreadful weapon for destroying human beings."

"If universal disarmament is not achieved, the evil forces will constantly threaten all the countries of Africa and, in particular, the progressive states of the Indian Ocean, despite the relaxation of tensions towards which we are striving in every possible way", the president said.

"The propaganda machine of the imperialist powers is now striving to whitewash their aggressive actions in every area of the globe, where the peoples are really free and their progressive leaders have no other alternative but to turn to their class allies in order to oppose the endless plots hatched against them", the president went on to say. "We are not so naive, he continued, as to confuse the forces of intervention, annexion and domination, which are commanded by avidity and urge for profits, with the liberation forces, which help us to withstand the blows and manoeuvres directed against our stability, planned in all parts of the Western world with a view to undermining our national will and resolution."

Didier Ratsiraka highly assessed the activities of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in the struggle for world peace and relaxation of tension.

REPORT ON ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS AGAINST MENGISTU ISSUED

LD2914172 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 29, TASS--The forces of home and foreign reaction do not cease their attempts at undermining and decapitating the Ethiopian revolution. Nine attempts on the life of Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam have been made since last September, says the report of the special committee of inquiry issued here.

These criminal plots, the document says, were coordinated by underground counter-revolutionary groupings, which suffered a political failure and turned over to open armed terror. Among the organisers were also a number of members of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, who struck collusion with reactionary elements with the aim of capturing power and undermining the Ethiopian revolution.

The report calls upon the wide mass of the people of Ethiopia to enhance revolutionary vigilance and resolutely foil all the intrigues of international imperialism and home reaction directed at splitting Ethiopia's national unity and territorial integrity in an attempt to deprive the working people of Ethiopia of the gains of the people's revolution.

PAKISTAN LEADER OUTLINES ELECTIONS SCHEDULE, TIES TO USSR

LD291021Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Islamabad, 26 June, TASS--Speaking on radio and television, General Ziaul Haq, head of the Pakistan military administration, said that a cabinet of ministers will be formed 5 July to replace the present Consultative Council.

General Ziaul Haq said that elections to local organs of self-government will be held by the end of the year. These will be followed by parliamentary general elections to the national assembly and provincial assemblies.

Noting that Pakistan is pursuing a policy of friendship and cooperation with all states, he said that Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Ziaul Haq noted that importance of Soviet-Pakistani economic cooperation.

The head of the Pakistan military administration pointed out that Pakistan has friendly feelings for the people of Afghanistan.

PRC-BUILT HIGHWAY WILL AID INTERFERENCE IN INDIA, PAKISTAN

LD291511Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "The Road of Expansion"]

[Text] Delhi, 26 June--Peking's expansionist designs in South Asia are causing concern among the Indian public. The press notes that, while assuring the countries of the area of its friendship, China is in fact pursuing a policy of kindling enmity between neighbors and inciting them against each other in order to strengthen its own positions. Indicative in this respect was the recent trip to Pakistan by Keng Piao, vice premier of the PRC State Council. In Pakistan, he attended the opening of the Karakorum highway, up in the mountains.

But no one doubts why this 800-km road was constructed, the paper PATRIOT writes. The detailed planning of the Karakorum highway and its construction, in which 20,000 Chinese, chiefly soldiers, participated, began immediately after the 1965 war between India and Pakistan. The new highway, PATRIOT points out, gives China a number of political and strategic advantages. It is designed primarily for military shipments. If Peking decides to interfere by force in the internal affairs of South Asian countries, including Pakistan, the latter will not be able to prevent it.

Finally, the new strategic highway, PATRIOT stresses, will enable China to actively interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Military Construction Agreement

LD292150Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] London, June 29, TASS--An agreement has been reached between China and Pakistan on the construction of a tank and anti-tank missile plant near Karachi, reports the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH. Peking also offered Pakistan assistance in establishing a network of radar installations and in training of pilots. The newspaper points out that the agreement was reached after the recent visit to Pakistan of Keng Piao, deputy premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

INDOCHINA

HANOI RADIO DENIAL OF SRV INVASION OF CAMBODIA CITED

LD300548Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1707 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

["A Provocative Fabrication"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 29 June--Radio Hanoi today officially rejected as manifestly false reports by Western news agencies, including Voice of America radio that, allegedly, Vietnamese forces numbering between 70,000 and 80,000 have penetrated up to 60 km into Kampuchea.

The Hanoi Radio broadcast says that the facts indicate quite the reverse. In the last few days large forces of Kampuchean troops have repeatedly entered Vietnamese territory in the provinces of Tay Ninh, Long An, (?An Xuyen) and others, making criminal attacks on peaceful hamlets. In several cases the Kampucheans advanced up to 10 km into Vietnamese territory. As of yesterday these troops were still on Vietnamese territory in several areas. The Vietnamese Armed Forces are striking at the invading Kampuchean troops, forcing them to retreat. During the fighting hundreds of Kampuchean officers and men have been put out of action. Prisoners, arms and supplies have been seized.

SRV MINISTRY COMPLAINS OF CHINESE DUPLICITY IN EVACUATION

LD281618Y Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

["Peking IS Stalling"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, June 28, TASS--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today sent a note to the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam concerning procedure for arranging the departure of persons of Chinese nationality from the SRV to China.

Vietnam, the note says, made the proposal that a meeting of representatives of parties and governments of the two countries be held to settle the existing differences concerning persons of Chinese nationality. It must be regretted, the document says, that the Chinese side rejected talks and unilaterally resolved to send its ships to Vietnamese ports.

To creat favourable conditions for the departure of persons of Chinese nationality from Vietnam to China, Vietnam proposed specific steps related to the entry of Chinese ships into Vietnamese ports for their carriage. The Chinese side, however, advanced its own proposals on the exist and entry procedure, which contradicted the understanding reached by the two countries and which had been applied for approximately the last 20 years.

The SRV Foreign Ministry's note draws attention to the fact that the Chinese side intends regarding all persons of Chinese nationality living in Vietnam as its citizens. The situation is also aggravated by the fact that bribery and compulsion is used with regard to many persons of Chinese nationality to make them return to China. This mainly refers to persons of Chinese nationality living in the border areas between the two countries.

The Chinese side not only continues slandering Vietnam, the note emphasizes, but also wants to impose upon Vietnam its wrong views concerning persons of Chinese nationality. Such an approach will lead into an impasse.

The Chinese side brazenly demands of the Vietnamese side that the latter grant wide rights to the group of Chinese Embassy officials travelling to the ports of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. Thus, the note of the SRV Foreign Ministry emphasizes, in reality the Chinese side does not want to carry persons of Chinese nationality from Vietnam to China, but only to exploit them for an anti-Vietnamese policy.

JAPAN'S MILITARY BUDGET EXPANDS FOLLOWING KANEMARU U.S. VISIT

OW290957Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Viktor Alov commentary]

[Excerpts] Defense Agency Director General Kanemaru was on more familiar grounds when visiting Washington than he was on his tour of West Europe. Japan and the United States maintain a military alliance based on a security treaty, so it was quite natural for him to discuss the further deepening of Japanese-U.S. military cooperation and other concrete steps in his talks with U.S. military leaders instead of trying to persuade his counterparts as he did during his tour of West Europe.

The Defense Agency purchases new weapons each year with huge sums of money appropriated from the state budget. Nevertheless, Washington is not satisfied with this, and wants Japan to further increase its militarization and is asking Tokyo to assume new obligations within the framework of the security treaty. These facts were apparent in the talks between Kanemaru and U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown. Brown clarified that the United States has no intention of withdrawing its troops from the Asian and Pacific region and confirmed the U.S. plan to reinforce its military forces, including the 7th Fleet based in Japan. Brown said that the 7th Fleet will be reinforced through increases in the number of warships and modern carrier-based aircraft.

Kanemaru and Brown signed a memorandum to provide Japan with a large number of the latest F-15 fighter-bombers and P-3C antisubmarine patrol planes. The Self-Defense Forces [SDF] are scheduled to receive these aircraft sometime during the latter half of this year. Washington will deliver 145 planes, which means that Japan will spend an enormous amount of money--1.1 trillion yen. An agreement was also reached on providing other weapons to Japan. Under the agreement, obsolete missiles are to be replaced with the latest models. This will cost the Japanese taxpayers over 6.75 billion million yen, an amount equivalent to the defense agency budget for the purchase of modern weapons during the current fiscal year. This represents about a 50-percent increase over last year.

Capitulating to Washington's pressure, Kanemaru agreed with Brown to drastically increase Japan's share of the maintenance costs for the numerous U.S. military bases and installations in Japan. Even before returning to Tokyo, Kanemaru began implementing plans that had been discussed with the U.S. military leaders. While still in Washington, Kanemaru ordered the Joint Staff Council to begin preparing an operational plan for SDF joint combat operations in case of an emergency.

Kanemaru's latest overseas trip bodes evil if one recalls that the Japanese military leaders, who are calling for a drastic increase in the defense budget, have lately stressed that Japan's possession of nuclear weapons is not unconstitutional under the present Constitution. Naturally, all this makes peace-loving forces in Japan and other Asian countries ill at ease.

As the JAPAN TIMES has correctly pointed out, there is no need to increase war potential in order to consolidate peace in Asia and the rest of the world. Japan once tried to achieve "co-prosperity" by force of arms, but that policy brought misfortune. Therefore, the struggle between the defenders of peace and the proponents of militarization is one of the basic issues in Japan's current political life.

JCP PROTESTS U.S. MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN JAPAN

OW290250Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The Japan Communist Party [JCP] has called on the U.S. Government to discontinue military exercises on Okinawa. In a letter to President Carter delivered through the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, the JCP denounced the U.S. forces' (?activities) in Japan and demanded that all U.S. military bases in Japan be withdrawn.

SOVIET, KOREAN OFFICIALS SPEAK AT SOLIDARITY MEETING

SK2823102 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1140 GMT 27 Jun 78 SK

[Report by Moscow Radio reporter on a meeting of representatives of Soviet socialist circles held in Moscow on the occasion of solidarity month with the Korean people]

[Text] A meeting of the representatives of Soviet socialist circles was held at the Hall of Soviet Solidarity with Foreign Nations in Moscow on the occasion of solidarity month with the Korean people, who are struggling for withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and for the nation's democratic and peaceful reunification. The meeting was attended by the leaders and comrades of the USSR-DPRK Solidarity and Cooperation Association, scholars, college students and other many people including Moscow [word indistinct].

The participants in the meeting gave a warm welcome to Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador plenipotentiary to Moscow, and the embassy staff.

(Khoklov), chairman of the Standing Committee of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Foreign Nations, was at the meeting. (Yakushov), vice chairman of the DPRK-USSR Friendship Association Central Committee, spoke at the event. He stated:

[Begin recording in Russian with superimposed Korean] Friendship events with the Korean people who are struggling for the achievement of national reunification are being held in the Soviet Union. This shows the intent of the Soviet people to develop the traditional solidarity between the Soviet Union and the DPRK based on the spirit of internationalism. These solidarity events further prove that the Soviet people earnestly support the consistent foreign policy advanced by our party and government which aims at solidifying world peace and supporting and assisting the people who are struggling against imperialists and reactionaries to preserve their freedom and independence.

From the first day of the establishment of Soviet sovereignty, the foreign political activities by the Soviet state have been based on peace, coexistence with the nations opposing socialism, struggle against aggression, freedom of the people and on the principles of independence. The prime objective of the foreign policy and activities by the CPSU and the state has been to establish broad diplomatic relations with brotherly socialist nations, and to comprehensively expand and promote these relations. This objective remains unchanged.

The strength of socialism serves as a prime factor in guaranteeing the peace and solidarity of the socialist nations. Today, when the reactionary and imperialistic forces are constantly attempting to thwart the process of easing tension, the brotherly socialist nations should further consolidate their relations in order to conduct a (?movement) for detente and promotion of international relationships. Increasing their economic and defense capabilities will [words indistinct].

[passage indistinct] I wish to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt congratulations, through members of the Korean Embassy, to the all Korean people who will observe the 30th anniversary of the founding of the nation, for their brilliant achievements. I further hope that they will successfully carry out the complicated and magnificent tasks of the second 7-year plan and of socialist construction.

The DPRK Government is striving for peaceful reunification of the nation on the basis of democratic principles and it has issued many reunification proposals. These proposals have received the support and encouragement not only of the Soviet people but also world peace-loving people. All peoples of the world are extending solidarity to the Korean people for their persistent and resolute struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the nation, which receives total support from the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

The Korean people oppose the scheme of the South Korean regime and its followers to permanently divide the nation and demand the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces, including U.S. forces, from South Korea. They also demand that the armistice in Korea be turned into a solid peace and that the UN resolution on creating conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea be implemented.

Comrade Brezhnev said in the CPSU meeting that the Soviet Union supported the proposals of the DPRK Government regarding the nation's peaceful and democratic reunification and the Korean people's demand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, and that this support has not changed.

The Soviet people earnestly desire that the brotherly friendship and broad cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK, which are based on socialist internationalism, be enhanced and solidified for the victory of socialism and communism and for peace. I, in the name of all people gathered here, wish that the brotherly Korean people will make new achievements in their socialist construction and great task of fatherland reunification. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, expressed appreciation to the USSR-DPRK Solidarity Association Central Committee for sponsoring the meeting, and said:

[Begin recording] We are pleased to see that the brotherly Soviet people, establishing "solidarity month" with Korean people from 25 June to 27 July, are planning to stage many functions for solidarity with the Korean people in many places including Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine and Kazakh, and to witness support and friendship expressed through various Soviet newspapers, magazines and publications. [end recording]

Expressing thanks to the brotherly Soviet people for their support for the effort by the Korean people on (?reunification), Comrade Kim Chae-pong spoke on the just cause for peaceful and democratic reunification of the nation and demand by the Korean people and workers for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea. He also said: [Begin recording] I wish to express deep appreciation to the party, government and people of the Soviet Union for the support and solidarity they have extended to the Korean people's just cause of fatherland reunification. [applause] Our people highly treasure the traditional brotherly relations with the Soviet people and will make all efforts to further consolidate in the future. I sincerely wish that your people will score greater achievements and success in carrying out your tasks put forth at the 25th CPSU Congress. [applause] [end recording]

MPR'S BATMONH STOPS IN MOSCOW ENROUTE TO CEMA MEETING

LD291445Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A Mongolian delegation headed by J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, was in Moscow on 24-26 June on its way to Bucharest for the 32d CEMA Council session.

MPRP DELEGATION VISITS USSR, MEETS CPSU'S RYABOV

LD291531Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] workers delegation headed by S. Savakhu, MPRP Central Committee deputy section chief, was in the Soviet Union from 20 through 27 June in accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the CPSU and MPRP.

The Mongolian friends familiarized themselves with the CPSU's work experience on a number of questions and had conversations in CPSU Central Committee sections, the Gorkovskiy Party Obkom and also in certain central departments and organizations.

The delegation was received by Ya. P. Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. There was a warm and friendly conversation in which N.I. Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee section chief, participated.

PARAGUAYAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS CLANDESTINE PLENUM

LD290955Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Mexico City, 25 June, TASS--According to reports reaching here, a plenum of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP], which operates underground, was held in June. It discussed the situation in the country and questions of the international situation.

The plenum noted the activation of the Paraguayan people's struggle against the dictatorship of Stroessner, whose regime is finding itself in ever increasing isolation with every passing day. The people's dissatisfaction with the dictatorship was manifested with special force during the presidential "elections" held in February, in which practically all the legal opposition parties refused to participate. The PCP Central Committee plenum adopted a manifesto exposing the fascist essence of the Stroessner regime, which is an obedient tool in the hands of multinational companies, foreign monopolies and the local oligarchy. Police terror has reigned in Paraguay for 24 years, the document points out. Communists urge all patriots to unite in a broad antidictatorial front designed to overthrow the hated regime, which must be replaced by a provisional military-civilian government.

The participants in the plenum adopted a resolution calling for the intensification of the struggle for the release of all the prisoners of the dictator Stroessner, among them M. Angel Soler, secretary of the PCP Central Committee (D. Vilyagra), secretary of the Communist Youth Federation and the trade union figures R. Gonzalez Acosta and (Kh. Khose Penayo).

Analyzing the international situation, the PCP Central Committee plenum noted the important victories of the world's peoples over the forces of imperialism, fascism, colonialism and racism. The plenum emphasized that the chief force of our age is the community of socialist states, whose vanguard is the Soviet Union--the loyal and consistent friend of the peoples struggling against imperialism and fascism. Having confirmed the PCP's loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the PCP Central Committee plenum resolutely condemned the anti-Soviet and anticommunist policy of the present Chinese leadership, which has betrayed the interests of the revolutionary movement and formed an alliance with the world's most reactionary forces. The PCP Central Committee plenum adopted a declaration of solidarity with all fighters against imperialism and for freedom and democracy. The plenum elected Comrade Antonio Banthe was elected party chairman.

CUBA'S GARCIA FRIAS RECEIVED BY USSR'S ARKHIPOV

LD291447Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 26 June, I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, and had a conversation with him.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON PERUVIAN SECURITY CHIEF

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Peruvian Security Chief Presents State Honor to Andropov" published in the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 28 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page N 1:

Page N 1, paragraph one, line four should read...Andropov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of... dropping word "candidate" and rewording.

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET MEETING ON CONSTITUTION

LD300659Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the RSFSR's Supreme Soviet examined today the question of completing work on the preparation and adoption of constitutions for the autonomous republics. There are 16 of these republics in the federation.

The draft constitutions had been submitted for nationwide discussion and published in all republican newspapers in the languages of the autonomous republics and in Russian. Discussion of the drafts, the meeting of the Presidium noted, had once again demonstrated the monolithic cohesion of the Soviet people to the CPSU, the people's total and unbounded support for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state, the activities of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Brezhnev.

In the autonomous republics over 95,000 meetings of party organizations and work collectives, rural gatherings and meetings of citizens at their homes, at which over 8 million citizens had been present and 350,000 persons had spoken, had been held. A total of 250,000 suggestions and comments had been submitted. The draft constitutions had been considered at sessions of town, rayon, rural and settlement soviets. Local administrative organs had received over 3,700 letters from working people containing suggestions and remarks on the draft constitutions of the autonomous republics. All of these were carefully examined and many had been taken into account in the final work on the drafts.

With the adoption of the constitutions of the autonomous republics, as Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, pointed out, work has been completed on the constitutional formulation of the social and state life of a mature socialist society and on the creation of a foundation for the whole legislative system of a state of the whole people: This has been a further major step in the constitutional development of a unified Soviet multinational state, a fresh manifestation of the democratism of the socialist social and state system, evidence of genuine peoples' power, equality and fraternal cooperation of all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union, and a triumph for the Leninist nationalities policy.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON 'MOBILIZING FORCE' OF PATRIOTISM

LD300657Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Great Force of Patriotism"]

[Text] Our mighty Soviet people have won the respect and gratitude of all progressive mandkind as a hero-people, a creator-people. The hearts of Soviet citizens are filled with ardent love for their motherland. This profound, strong feeling unites people of different ages and professions and all nations and nationalities of the country. It has become a great mobilizing and organizing force in building communism.

Soviet patriotism is in the flesh and blood of the citizens of developed socialist society. The assertion of its life-giving ideas among the masses is one of the main tasks of the CPSU. This was noted again in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in the party documents defining the ways and means of patriotic education of the working people and the formation and development in them of the best features of worthy sons and daughters of the socialist fatherland.

Soviet people's organically inherent ardent devotion to their native land and to everything that makes it rich and beautiful merges with boundless loyalty to the socialist system and communist ideals. An awareness of the historical advantages and gains of the new, truly popular system exalts Soviet man, engendering in him legitimaate patriotic pride.

We are rightly proud of the great past and heroic present of the Soviet motherland which has entered the seventh decade of its history in the full flower of strength and glory. It has honorably traveled a difficult path of creation and struggle and has withstood all the trials that have befallen it. The hardest of these trials was the Great Patriotic War, when the heroic spirit of the Soviet people and the insuperable vital strength of the socialist system were revealed in all their plenitude.

"The unfading feat of the Soviet people and their armed forces who won a historic victory in the Great Patriotic War was a graphic manifestation of the power of socialism," the USSR Constitution notes. "This victory reinforced the authority and international position of the USSR and opened up favorable new opportunities for the growth of the forces of socialism, national liberation, democracy and peace throughout the world."

The further the war years recede, the more profoundly we become aware of the greatness of the immortal heroic achievements of millions of Soviet patriots--millions united by the party's will in the mortal battle against the enemy, millions who fought to the last drop of blood, to the last breath, for victory over the fascist aggressors and invaders, for the freedom and independence of their motherland, and for man's deliverance from the Brown-Shirt plague.

No one is forgotten and nothing is forgotten: Soviet people always remember the high price at which peace was won, how many lives were taken by the hardest war our country has experienced. Time has no power over the people's memory in which the heroes' images and feats are imprinted forever. New generations see in these feats by the servicemen and the rear services workers models of selfless service to the fatherland.

In developing among the working people a sense of Soviet patriotism and nationwide pride, the party urges that the heroic spirit of the past be highly prized. After all, our present is based on what was created, won and defended by preceding generations. It is for precisely this reason that such great educational significance is attached to the study of the history of the USSR and of the Great Patriotic War, and to extensive propaganda of our revolutionary, combat and labor traditions.

Rich material for patriotic education is contained in the books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. These remarkable works, resurrecting in the memory vivid pictures of [illegible] military and labor valor, evoke a lively, ardent response among [illegible] audience of mass readers. They greatly promote the improvement of the standard of all ideological-educational work.

In turning to history we pay tribute to the defenders of the Soviet state and to those who by their selfless labor raised the country from the ruins and charred remains left by the war, to those who transformed it into a still mightier, flourishing power. This is now the fourth decade in which we have had peaceful skies above our heads. The wise policy of Lenin's party and its leadership insure favorable internal and external conditions for successful communist building.

Today the great force of the patriotism of the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia is revealed above all in their daily labor for the benefit of society. As the true masters of their country, Soviet people live for its irterests, joys and concerns. They hold close to their hearts everything that takes place on the expanses of their native land, be it the commissioning of an industrial giant or the start of the harvesting season in the fields, an outstanding scientific discovery or the success of an innovator who has completed the targets of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. Any achievement that augments the material and spiritual wealth of the socialist state profoundly gladdens the working people and inspires them to new achievements. Socialism has firmly linked each person's own destiny to the great destiny of the country. Vital interest in all its affairs and a sense of responsibility for further socioeconomic progress--that above all determines the level of political awareness, ideological fiber and civic maturity of the Soviet patriot.

Our society is a society of patriots and internationalists. The CPSU educates all citizens as loyal, staunch, devoted sons and daughters of the fatherland, aware and active fighters for tne ideals of communism. Their high moral and political qualities are manifested in the sphere of creative activity, and in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces who vigilantly safeguard the peaceful labor of their dear people. Constant readiness to defend the socialist motherland is the sacred duty of each of its citizens.

Soviet patriotism born of the socialist system is an inexhaustible source of spiritual strength and creative energy for millions of builders of the new society, and their mass heroism in the struggle to attain a great and bright goal--the triumph of communism.

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS REPORT ON NEW APPOINTMENTS

Georgian Deputy Minister

LD300645Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The Georgian Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Sh.V. Gorgodze Georgian deputy minister of internal affairs.

The Georgian Council of Ministers has released Comrade G.S. Sogorashvili from the duties of Georgian deputy minister of internal affairs in connection with his transfer to other work.

Appointment in Kazakhstan

LD300647Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Ktaztag--The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Ilya Aleskandrovich Kushanrev first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers State Committee on Prices.

ARMENPRESS Director Appointed

LD300649Y Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Martun Ayrapetovich Khachatryan director of ARMENPRESS, the Armenian State News Agency under the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

TURKMEN MVD PARTY AKTIV MEETING DISCUSSES LAW AND ORDER

LD300855Y Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] TURKMENINFORM--A meeting of the republic party aktiv of internal affairs organs workers was held in Ashkhabad on 16 June. Taking part in its work were party obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries, oblispolkom and gorispolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen, leading workers of the organs of the prosecutor's office, justice and courts, officials of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee and Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and representatives of the press, television and radio.

R.N. Berdyyev, Turkmen SSR minister of internal affairs, delivered a report on tasks to further consolidate law and order and socialist legality in the light of party and government decision.

The keynote speaker and V.I. Arinin, the republic's prosecutor; B.A. Gavrilov, Turkmen SSR deputy minister of internal affairs; A.F. Boyko, secretary of the MVD party committee; and other speakers noted that administrative organ workers have carried out many steps to step up the struggle against thriftlessness and embezzlement of socialist property and citizens' personal property to safeguard Soviet people's rights and to prevent law violations. The work of the Voluntary People's Militia and other public formations has been galvanized. Those taking part in the meeting noted shortcomings in the work and suggested measures for their elimination.

V.M. Pereudin, second secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, spoke at the party aktiv meeting.

Comrade Pereudin stressed the tasks of administrative, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs in stepping up monitoring of the observance of socialist legislation, in defending the interests of the state and the citizens' rights, and in safeguarding public property and order. He spoke of the importance of the education and placement of cadres, the improvement of forms and methods of legal and preventive work, the consolidation of ties with the labor collectives, the raising of their responsibility for the observance of state discipline, and the organization of citizens' leisure.

A corresponding resolution was adopted on the question under examination.

Taking part in the party aktiv meeting were Ya.P. Kiselev, candidate member of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Minister KGB, and I. Bekiyev, chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Section.

SUPREME SOVIET DECREE GIVES AWARD TO ACADEMICIAN

LD292338Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] By a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Academician Petr Nikolayevich Pospelov has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his long and active social and political work, as well as his services to the development of historical science, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO TEACHERS

LD292144Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Today at the Kremlin, Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Orders of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle Gold Medals to a large group of Soviet teachers. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, he cordially congratulated the educators on the high awards of the homeland, and wished them good health and great new successes in their work for the communist upbringing of the new man, the builder of communism.

VARIATIONS TO BREZANEV SPEECH AT MINSK CEREMONY

The following variations to the item entitled "Brezhnev, Ustinov in Belorussia To Honor Masherov, Minsk," and subtitled" Brezhnev Speech at Minsk Ceremony," published in the 26 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 5, were taken from the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 June, pages 1-2:

Page R 5, first paragraph, line one reads...with the responsible and pleasant mission of ...subbing "pleasant" for "honorary."

Page R 6, paragraph two, line two should read...who opposed the Hitlerites' military machine...correcting typo.

Same page, paragraph four, line four reads...land in the time of its gravest test. Our thanks...subbing "the time" for "one."

Page R 7, paragraph five, line one reads...and the Minsk Obkom, the 100,000-strong... subbing "obkom" for "gorkom."

Same page, same paragraph, line three reads...methods of party work. Splended cadres of party, soviet, economic and Komsomol leaders have grown up, possessing a feeling for what is new and capable...rewording.

Page R 8, last paragraph, line six reads...than I do what enormous reserves have not been brought into play.

It is a matter...deleting editorial notation and final phrase "and what shortcomings you have."

Page R 10, paragraph four, line two reads...respects with Italy, Sweden and Austria, not to...subbing "Sweden" for "Switzerland."

Page R 11, paragraph four, last line reads...above the earth. In conclusion, dear... deleting entire paragraph.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON BREZHNEV PRESENTING MASHEROV AWARD

The following variations to the item entitiled "Brezhev, Ustinov in Belorussia To Honor Masherov, Minsk," and subtitled "Brezhnev Presents Award to Masherov," published in the 26 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 4, were taken from the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 June page 3:

Pag 5, first paragraph, last line reads...true effieiency, of the Leninist...supplying punctuation.

Same page, second paragraph, line three reads...with an inspiring faith in the...subbing "inspiring" for "empering."

REPLY TO IZVESTIYA CRITICISM OF TOBOLSK CONSTRUCTION

LD281321Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "The USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry Replies to the Editors"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry has examined the series of articles under the rubric "Tyumen--the Country's Great Construction Site" (IZVESTIYA Nos 41, 47, 57 and 59). The articles quite rightly raised questions about the comprehensive use of raw materials, including casinghead gas.

It is rightly pointed out that construction of the Tobolsk petrochemical complex by the general contractors--the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification--is proceeding unsatisfactorily. Thus since 1977 the contract organizations have fulfilled construction and installation work to the tune of only R140 million--less than 75 percent of the plan.

In May the leaders of the USSR Ministries of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Industrial Construction and Installation and Special Construction Work examined on the spot the construction of the Tobolsk complex projects and outlined measures to insure that the laggardness that has occurred in construction is eliminated and that the combine's commodity raw materials base is commissioned in 1979. This will insure pipeline reception and railroad dispatch of unstable casinghead gasoline for processing at existing enterprises. The USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work are preparing a joint order for the development of these measures.

PRAVDA URGES LESS WASTE IN EXPLOITION OF RAW MATERIALS

LD300909Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Save Raw Material!"]

[Text] Our motherland is rich in minerals. It occupies a leading place in the world in terms of the quantity of proved reserves of coal, ferrous and nonferrous metal ores, natural gas, and raw materials for the chemicals industry, construction and other sectors of the economy. Useful minerals make up the raw materials base for the country's main production complexes.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state devote great attention to problems of the planned and efficient exploitation of natural resources. "The country's energy and raw material requirements are growing constantly," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the 25th Party Congress, "and their production is becoming increasingly expensive. Consequently, to avoid an excessive increase in capital investments it is necessary to strive for the more rational exploitation of resources...and their economic use." The same idea emerged in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches to working people and the party aktiv during his tour of Siberia and the Far East and at the presentation of the high awards to the Hero City of Minsk. He again stressed that the most important task now is to raise production efficiency, including the strengthening in every way of the policy of thrift and financial autonomy at all levels.

In recent years a number of important decisions have been made on extracting and processing mineral raw materials. The USSR Supreme Soviet and the union republics supreme organs of power have ratified the foundations of mineral legislation. A thrifty attitude toward useful minerals and the conservation of mineral wealth are encouraged by special sections in the 5-Year and annual plans. Together with other indicators, mining ministries are now setting targets for the comprehensive exploitation of raw materials and the production of output from by-products.

The party's instructions have been received as a combat program of actions by workers in extractive sectors. Thanks to the enthusiasm of the participants in socialist competition and to the introduction of scientifically based methods of exploiting mineral wealth, the country has obtained additional millions of tons of coal, ore and oil, billions of cubic meters of natural gas and a considerable quantity of raw materials from chemical mining and construction materials. The task today is to insure that concern for the careful, rational use of the wealth provided by the earth becomes the norm in every collective. This is all the more necessary because much valuable raw material is sometimes left in mines and quarries, as well as in dumps.

A number of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry permit fuel wastage and miss deadlines for the construction of storage complexes. Poor use is made of these complexes. For example, in the Ordzhonikidzeugol and Artemugol associations, due to violations of technology, full use is not made of rich iron ore by enterprises of the Krivbassruda association of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. The problem of efficient processing of raw materials has yet to be resolved on the Kola Peninsula. A considerable quantity of nepheline, titanomagnetite and other useful substances ends up on the dumps of the enrichment factories of the Apatit association of the Ministry of Chemical Industry. Losses of potassium salts are still great in the quarries of the Belaruskaliy and Uralkaliy associations. The construction of sites for the collection and transportation of byproduct gas is lagging behind. Because of this, a considerable quantity of valuable raw material is flared off. Open gushers are by no means rare in oil and gas wells, and as a result the economy loses oil, condensate and natural gas.

Eliminating this kind of waste means bringing into operation weighty reserves in the efficient use of natural resources. Sector ministries and departments along with party committees are called upon to analyze the work of extracting enterprises in greater depth and to direct their collectives' efforts toward a thrifty, zealous attitude to natural wealth. In particular, it is necessary to show concern for the broad introduction of progressive methods of work--high-productivity automated machine complexes in open-cut and underground mining works, closed technological systems for processing of intermediate products, and the utilization of byproducts. This gives the opportunity not only to increase labor productivity sharply but also to achieve a more complete extraction of useful minerals.

It must be borne in mind that the comprehensive use of deposits promotes an increase in the profitability of mining sectors and a reduction in the cost of products, since its growth takes place without an increase in existing production capital and raw material reserves. Experience testifies that the potential of enterprises increases by 25-30 percent in this way. On a countrywide scale such an increase means the production of hundreds of millions of roubles-worth of extra output without substantial expenditure.

In accordance with an AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee and USSR Gossnab resolution, starting with this year an all-union public review of the efficiency of utilization of raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources will be carried out. To give this crusade by the thrifty a truly mass character is a matter of honor for party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. [paragraph continues]

Collectives of scientific research and design organizations also must not remain aloof--their duty is to establish closer ties with production workers and focus their efforts on resolving the key problems of the comprehensive processing of mineral raw materials.

In stepping up the extraction of useful minerals it is necessary to raise the responsibility of cadres for the strict observance of nature conservation laws. After the completion of mining and geological work, a cultivatable layer of soil must be restored and recultivation of the land carried out everywhere. Those party organizations that keep everything connected with the rational use of raw material resources in mind are acting correctly.

The second quarter of the year is drawing to a close. On the "equator" of the 5-year plan it is appropriate for collectives in extractive sectors to conduct an in-depth analysis of the results of the fulfillment of the decisions adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress. "To extract mineral wealth more completely and use it thriftily!"--the competition under this slogan is growing stronger and gaining force. A careful, zealous attitude toward natural resources guarantees the further strengthening of our socialist economy and the successful fulfillment of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

TYUMEN TRANSPORT AKTIV ON SHARP INCREASE IN SHIPMENTS

LD231223Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[N. Viktorov report: "Following the Experience of the Leningrad Workers"]

[Text] As is well known, the second stage of the development of natural resources has begun in Tyumen--the country's main fuel and energy base. This stage is characterized not only by rapid rates of oil and gas extraction, but also by a sharp increase in freight transport shipments. This is not a simple task. How to fulfill it was discussed at a meeting of the aktiv of workers of transport enterprises and organizations held in Tyumen yesterday.

The keynote speaker--G.I. Shmal, secretary of the CPSU Obkom--and all the speakers at the meeting stressed that, having adopted the method of the Leningrad workers approved by the CPSU Central Committee, the Tyumen transport workers will be able to fulfill ahead of schedule the plan for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 28-29 JUN

LD300100 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 28 June notes that grain harvesting is currently in progress in nine union republics, including Central Asia, the Caucasus, south RSFSR, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine. Machine operators of the main grain growing regions are getting ready to harvest. Machinery preparation is proceeding somewhat better than last year: Almost 4/5 of the grain harvester combines have already been repaired. Preparation of harvester combines is nearing an end in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Stavropol and Altay krays. Machine operators in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are completing repair work, while in Ivanovskaya Oblast, harvest machinery was ready back in winter, before 1 January. Repair work is proceeding well in Gorkovskaya Oblast: The entire pool should be ready no later than 1 July. In Uzbekistan and Kirghizia, however, although harvesting of grain crops has begun, one-quarter of the grain harvesting combines are still not ready for field work. Repair of machinery is proceeding slowly in Kuybyshevskaya, Novosibirskaya, Uralskaya, East Kazakhstan and (?Turgay) oblasts.

The radio goes on to note that fodder procurement has started throughout the country. The production of fodders and other crops has increased greatly through the use of alkaline soil, which becomes fertile after improvements are made. Great experience in this field has been accumulated in Volgogradskaya Oblast.

The radio concludes by noting that if such land improvement is undertaken in Rostovskaya Oblast, Stavropol Kray and the Crimea, there will be great increases in the harvest. Soils which once yielded only 2-3 quintals now produce no less than 20 quintals.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 29 June reports that the mass harvesting of grain crops has begun in Kirgizia. The report adds that all farms in Oshskaya Oblast, where grains cover 400,000 hectares, are reaping wheat and barley, and that the harvest everywhere is better than last year's.

At 1200 GMT on the same day the radio reports that harvesting is in progress in southern Kazakhstan. Grain harvesting has begun in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, where over 500,000 hectares are covered by winter and spring grains.

At the same time the radio notes that harvesting has also begun in southern Moldavia, where cereals occupy 600,000 hectares--20 percent more than last year. The report adds that yields of at least 40 quintals per hectare are expected.

PROGRESS OF FODDER PROCUREMENT ON USSR FARMS

LD291503Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[M. Glinka agricultural review: "Waste Time and You Lose the Harvest"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of haymaking and fodder procurement on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. By 19 June sown and natural grasses had been mown over 10.8 million hectares. Some 3.8 million tons of hay had been laid in, 12.1 million tons of cured hay laid down, and about 782,000 tons of grassmeal and other artificially dehydrated grass fodders produced.

In the current year in many parts of the country natural and sown grasses have been particularly successful. The farms of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, for instance, have every opportunity to greatly overfulfill plans for the procurement of hay, cured hay and grassmeal and to create reserve stocks. This is what workers on leading farms are doing. The cropgrowers of Uzbekistan have pledged to store 5.2 million tons of coarse fodder this year, including 2.2 million tons of cured hay; to lay in 3.7 million tons of silage; and to produce 400,000 tons of granules and pellets and 180,000 tons of grassmeal. They have already procured 765,000 tons of hay--306,000 tons more than at this time last year. They have laid down 1.5 million tons of cured hay--also more than last year. These results are gratifying. But they could be considerably higher if the first mowing of alfalfa were not being delayed on some farms in the republic. Here by 19 June they had mown only 120,000 hectares of grass for cured hay and silage, as opposed to 278,000 hectares last year. Great laggardness has been permitted especially in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR.

In Kirgizia natural and sown grasses have been mown over 243,000 hectares and the rate of haymaking on the republic's farms is considerably higher than last year. This has made it possible to lay in 113,000 tons of hay and 854,000 tons of cured hay--211,000 tons more than last year.

All types of fodder are being procured faster than last year by the Tadzhikistan cropgrowers. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kazakhstan have procured 1.6 million tons of hay and 996,000 tons of cured hay--considerably more than last year. Exemplary high-productivity use of machinery in haymaking is being demonstrated by the machine operators of Chimkentskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts, who have already fulfilled plans for the laying in of cured hay and are continuing to store this valuable fodder at a rapid rate. The farms of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast--initiators of the republican competition for the exemplary organization of fodder procurement--have decided to lay down 200,000 tons of cured hay instead of the planned 87,000 tons. Stores of cured hay on the oblast's farms are already twice last year's level.

Unfortunately there is not such a responsible attitude to this important matter in all oblasts of the steppe republic. The target for the first half of June for mowing grasses and accumulating hay has been missed by the farms of Aktyubinskaya Oblast. Here a major break has been permitted in the technological chain and hay has only been ricked up on 10 percent of the area. A difficult situation has arisen in Turgayskaya Oblast, where they are late with the mowing of grasses. Equipment for 121 cured hay towers has been brought into the republic, but only 37 of them have been commissioned. Yet it is well known that it is in these storehouses that particularly high-quality fodder is obtained.

In several regions of the European part of the country cold weather retarded the development of grasses. It is therefore all the more important to mow them rapidly now, in order to obtain a full-value second cutting. There is no sense in waiting to begin this work--the plants that were delayed in their growth are going through a vegetation phase and not adding notably to their mass, and a delay in harvesting them will only lead to a lowering of the quality of fodder produced. It is necessary to recall this, because in certain regions the procurement of fodder is unjustifiably delayed. Belorussian farms must mow grasses from almost 3 million hectares, whereas so far less than 300,000 hectares have been harvested. The rate of fodder procurement is several times lower than last year here. The farms of the RSFSR have cut 1.5 million hectares of grasses for hay and cured hay. Let us recall, for comparison, that by this date last year the figure was 3.5 million hectares. It is disturbing that in certain regions they planned beforehand to procure less fodder than is needed to insure abundant supplies for the wintering of livestock. In Vladimirskaya Oblast last year they laid in 28 percent less fodder than is required according to livestock management norms, but this year they have adopted a "pledge" to increase their stores by only 13 percent in comparison to last year. It is not surprising that the productivity of the oblast's dairy herd is lower than in 1970.

The procurement of fodder is now a very urgent task. It is necessary to organize all work everywhere in such a way as to finish the mowing of grasses before the start of the mass grain harvest, to lay in as much hay and cured hay, silage and grass meal as possible, and to insure abundant supplies for the wintering of livestock.

REPORT ON CROP DEVELOPMENT IN COOL, WET MID-JUNE

LD291053Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Report from USSR Hydrometeorological Center by agrometeorologist S. Malikova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Cool, rainy weather has predominated over most of the European territory of the USSR. The average air temperature over the 10-day period was, in the main, 3-5 degrees lower than normal. The total precipitation over the 10 days was 30-70mm (in certain rayons of the Novgorodskaya, Vologodskaya, Kostromskaya, Kirovskaya, Permskaya, Moskovskaya, Smolenskaya, Kaluzhskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts it was 70-120mm), which is approximately the same as, or greater than, the monthly norm. In Latvia, Lithuania and a number of Belorussian oblasts, in the majority of the Ukrainian Oblasts, in Moldavia, the North Caucasus Region, in Astrakhanskaya, Volgogradskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts and in the Urals (with the exception of Permskaya Oblast) 10-30mm of precipitation occurred, with less than 10mm in some rayons.

In the south of Moldavia and of the Ukraine, in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays and in the south of Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts, winter wheat has reached the stage of milky ripeness. In the remaining parts of Moldavia and the Ukraine, in most regions of Lithuania and Belorussia and of the Central Chernozem Region, and in the Volga Region (south of a line running between Saratov and Kuybyshev), winter wheat flowered. For rye the flowering stage has arrived in the Baltic region, Belorussia, the Central Chernozem Zone, the southeast of the Central Region and in the Volga Region (south of Kazan). In the remaining part of the USSR's European territory winter crops have formed ears and only in the northern regions is stem growth still continuing. The winter rye is somewhat taller than usual.

Stem growth is in progress among the early spring cereals over most of the European part of the USSR. Wheat and barley are forming ears in the greater part of the Ukraine, in southern Belorussia and in the southern part of the Central Chernozem Region, in the north of Rostovskaya Oblast and in the lower Volga Region. Flowering has been noted among the early-sown buckwheat in the Ukraine, southeastern, and the Central Chernozem Region. In the remaining territory where it is cultivated, the plants were at the sprouting stage. In the southern Ukraine and in Moldavia, corn has reached the ninth-leaf stage.

Root leaf growth is continuing among the beets in the beet-growing regions of the USSR's European territory. Over the greater part of the Ukraine and in Moldavia the plants have reached the crown-cover stage, while flower clusters have formed on sunflower plants. In the remaining regions of the zone where sunflower is cultivated on an industrial basis on the USSR's European territory, leaf-formation continued. The formation of flower heads has been noted in flax plants and flowering has occurred among early-sown flax. Stem growth continued over the majority of the territory of the flax-growing zone.

In the arable farming regions of West Siberia, in Kazakhstan, and in the Central Asian republics the weather became a little warmer. The average air temperature over the 10-day period in most regions was 2-4 degrees above normal.

In West Siberia the winter rye is flowering and in the northern regions it is forming ears. Early spring cereals in Siberia and in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan were, in the main, at the tillering stage. In Uralskaya Oblast, in the west of Aktyubinskaya Oblast and in the south of Vostochino-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, the barley has begun to form ears. Over the rest of the territory of the eastern and western oblasts of Kazakhstan, stem growth continued among the early spring cereals. In Taldy-Kurganskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts the grain began to swell. In Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts spring barley reached the waxy-ripeness stage.

In most of the Central Asian republics tasseling and flowering of panicles continued in the corn crop. In the southern oblasts cotton began flowering and on the remaining territory the bud formation proceeded.

FREAK HAILSTORM DAMAGES ODESSKAYA OBLAST CROPS

LD300655Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[A. Knop report: "When Hail Fell"]

[Text] Odessa--This evening the residents of the city of Artsiz in Odesskaya Oblast witnessed a rare phenomenon of nature--giant hail. The weight of some hailstones exceeded 100 grams.

Some 90 minutes earlier the elements had struck the neighboring rayon center--Bolgrad. D. Yashkov, chief of the Bolgrad meteorological station, relates:

"Our specialists had observed nothing like it since the station was set up, that is, since 1944. Both in form and in size each hailstone resembled a human fist. And it is a good thing that hailstones did not fall thickly: 15-20 meters apart. Furthermore, they got smaller every minute. Hail stopped falling after 16 minutes. A section of vineyards, orchards and crops was damaged. Animals were sheltered in time."

As IZVESTIYA's correspondent was told at the Odesskiy Oblispolkom, teams were organized in rayon centers and villages and were employed in repairing buildings.

COSMONAUTS SUCCESSFULLY CARRY OUT EXPERIMENTS

LD291512Y Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 continues in flight around the earth. After carrying loads to the Salyut-6 orbital station and mothballing the onboard systems of the Soyuz-30, the cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski had a rest from 2 hours 30 minutes till 11 hours Moscow time.

After breakfast and a check-up of the onboard systems of the orbital complex, the international crew proceeded with the work planned.

Under a programme of medical experiments, the Soyuz-30 crew is examining the blood circulation system with the help of Polynom-2M, a multifunctional apparatus, as well as a rheograph and a Beta instrument, with the registration of rheograms, cardiograms and other indices. This experiment helps obtain information about specifics of blood redistribution in the bodies of cosmonauts and the state of their cardiac activity.

In the afternoon today, the crew will start the Sirena technological experiment on the Splav unit. This experiment was worked out jointly by Soviet and Polish scientists.

The programme for today also includes physical exercises, photography and filming, and a TV reportage.

According to telemetered information and crew reports, the onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30 space complex are functioning normally. Conditions close to those on earth are being maintained inside the station. Cosmonauts Kovalenok, Ivanchenkov, Klimuk and Hermaszewski feel well.

The programme of the orbiting international crew is being carried out successfully.

BREZHNEV ATTENDS BURIAL OF KELDYSH AT KREMLIN WALL

LD291536Y Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--Academician Mstislav Keldysh was buried at the Kremlin Wall in Moscow's Red Square today. The outstanding scientist of the present, who headed the USSR Academy of Sciences for almost 15 years, died last Saturday at the age of 67. The now President of the Academy Anatoliy Aleksandrov told the mourning meeting that "Connected with the name of Mstislav Keldysh are major achievements of Soviet and world science and technology." On the rostrum of Lenin's mausoleum were Leonid Brezhnev, other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 29 June reports that "Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kulakov, Suslov, Demichev, Kusnetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov, and Rusakov mounted the platform" at the funeral meeting.]

Academician Aleksandrov said: "Soviet science owes much to Keldysh for our mathematics and aerohydrodynamics schools confidently being in the lead. He was one of the organisers of research work, which made it possible to create our homeland's missile-nuclear shield."

Leaders Sign Keldysh Obituary

LD272020 [Editorial Report LD/WA] Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1840 GMT on 26 June and Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 June page 3 carry the obituary of Soviet Academician Mstislav Vsevolodovich Keldysh, who died on 24 June.

Both the TASS and PRAVDA versions publish the following list of signatories to the obituary as follows:

L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, F.D. Kulakov, D.A. Kunayev, K.T. Mazurov, A. Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, K.U. Chernenko, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, Ya. P. Ryabov, K.V. Rusakov, V.A. Kirillin, L.V. Smirnov, A.P. Aleksandrov, C.P. Trapeznikov, V.A. Kotelnikov, A.A. Logunov, Ye.P. Velikhov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, A.V. Sidorenko, P.N. Fedoseyev, G.I. Marchuk, G.K. Skryabin, N.N. Bogolyubov, A.M. Prokhorov, M.A. Markov, B.N. Petrov, V.A. Ambartsumyan, N.G. Basov, P.L. Kapitsa, M.A. Lavrentyev, B.E. Paton, A.N. Nesmeyanov, N.A. Pilyugin, A.S. Sadykov, I.M. Vinogradov, V.P. Glushko, V.N. Chelomey, Yu.B. Khariton, Ya.B. Zeldovich, A.N. Tikhonov, R.Z. Sagdeyev, A.Yu. Ishlinskiy, N.N. Semenov, L.I. Sedov, K.N. Rudnev, Ye.P. Slavskiy, A.I. Shokin, V.P. Yelyutin, S.G. Shcherbakov, N.N. Blokhin, B.V. Petrovskiy, S.A. Zverev, M.S. Smirtyukov, V.N. Makeyev, V.A. Shatalov, I.D. Serbin, S.A. Afanasyev, A.A. Dorodnitsyn, N.S. Arzhanikov.

RESEARCH SHIP RETURNS TO KALININGRAD FROM BERMUDA TRIANGLE

LD300635Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 78 p 6 LD

[Nonstaff correspondent Ya. Levit report: "Studying the Ocean"]

[Text] Kaliningrad, 25 June--The scientific research ship Akademik Kurchatov has returned to its home port from its latest, 26th voyage. Scientists continued the hydrophysical research envisaged by the program of the Soviet-U.S. Polymode experiment.

Scientific research work was carried out over a test area of 90,000 square miles in the Atlantic, in the region of the so-called Bermuda Triangle.

BRIEFS

OCEAN RESEARCH--The research vessel Akademik Vernadskiy has left Sevastopol on a scheduled voyage. Its programme constitutes the concluding research stage of the Polymode project which our scientists are conducting jointly with U.S. scientists. Research is being carried out within the Polymode framework on the vortical formations found in the ocean. As has become known, these formations rotate at a speed of up to 2 meters per second. These vortices move across the ocean at several kilometres per day. By comprehensively studying their nature the scientists of both countries have learned a great deal about the specific character of the change of the water temperature, its density and other parameters. The further study of these phenomena will help the scientists in the long-term prediction of the weather. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD]

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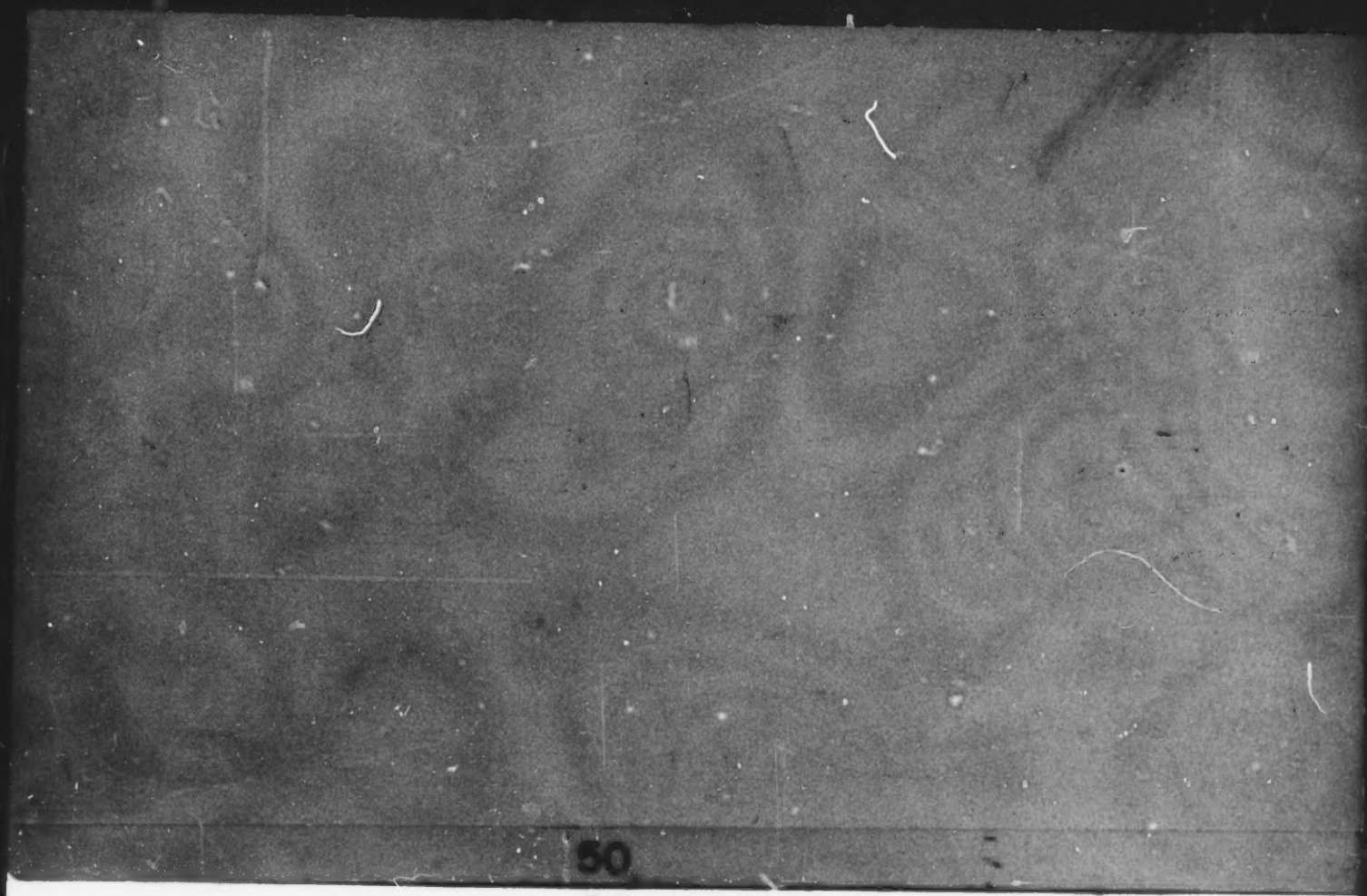
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